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The FIRST EDITION Hongkong Telegraph

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CRETE FIGHTING INCREASES IN SEVERITY: NEW ATTACKS Situation Well In Hand — Official

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Immediately the House of Commons met to-day, the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation in Crete.

In the Suda Bay area, he said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 p.m. yesterday. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the greater part were accounted for.

The fighting continues and the situation was reported to be in hand at 9 p.m.

The method of attack was dive-bombing by Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutists.

In Heraklion and Retimo areas, the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity.

In British Uniform

In reply to questions whether Germans descending in British uniforms would be dealt with according to International Law, Mr. Churchill confirmed that New Zealand uniforms were worn, but he was not sufficiently informed of the exact circumstances and had left a certain amount of discretion to those on the spot.

Surrounded At Canea

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—A British G.H.Q. communique issued to-day states: "Throughout yesterday, the island of Crete was subjected to a series of intensive air attacks in intervals of which fresh waves of German parachute and air-borne troops landed at various points.

Heavy fighting continued during the day in which the enemy sustained serious losses, while ours were comparatively light.

"At one point, a German detachment which succeeded in penetrating into the outskirts of Canea was quickly surrounded and accounted for.

The operations continue.

Landings By Sea

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Reports of naval landings by the enemy in Crete are inaccurate. Information has, however, been received in London that landings were attempted by Germans from small boats.

British Reply

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—Over Greece last night, British heavy bombers carried out intensive raids on German-occupied aerodromes. Details are not yet available.

Suda Bay Landing

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—Suda Bay has become, since the German invasion of Greece, one of Britain's most important naval bases in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Meloni is the site of an important airfield. These were the first places where German parachute troops landed at 2 a.m. on May 20, according to military circles in Cairo.

The landings followed a day of intensive bombing and ground strafing.

Later, other fairly widespread landings were made at Canea and TURN to Back Page, Column 3

C.N.A.C. PLANE LATEST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, May 21 (UP).—Mr. Hugh Woods, pilot of the C.N.A.C. Douglas plane which was attacked yesterday, revealed to the "United Press" that the Japanese did not machine-gun the plane, but that it was damaged by bombs.

Mr. Woods declared: "When I landed at Suifu I was told that Japanese pursuit planes were very close, hence there was no time to take off and the passengers and crew left the plane which was easily sheltered by the time the Japanese were overhead. Bombers dropped a number of bombs, one of which damaged the right wing; however it did not damage the motor and there were no casualties."

Heroes Of The Blitz

Among the many heroes which the European war has discovered, none rank higher than the gallant civilian rescue parties who work ceaselessly and in the face of constant danger during the Nazi aerial blitz raids. This picture gives a vivid impression of this. It shows a rescue party at work after a bomb had destroyed a lodging house and badly injured one man.



DUKE OF AOSTA SURRENDERS

With Five Other Generals

NAIROBI, May 21 (Reuter).—The Duke of Aosta, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia, surrendered yesterday. This is announced in a British G.H.Q. communique, which states:

"The Duke of Aosta, accompanied by five Generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered yesterday following the handing over of all equipment within the Amba Alagi areas.

"The total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amount to between 18,000 and 19,000.

"In the Battle of the Lakes south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on the enemy force, consisting of the remnants of two divisions.

"Yesterday our forward troops, advancing from the south after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian Brigadier and a number of prisoners.

"In the northeast corner of Somaliland, hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Tehen have been captured."

Ex-Night Soil Coolies Still Demonstrating

A further demonstration by unemployed ex-night soil coolies—in this case all women—was started early this morning outside of the Post Office in Pedder Street.

About 20 women took part, but in the face of a strong contingent of police which formed a cordon round the building, the demonstrators contented themselves by squatting on the pavement, and made no attempt to break into the building.

Inquiries at the Urban Council office disclosed that the women, at least up to 9.30 had made no effort to present any requests to U.D.C. officials, and it seems that they are indulging purely in a passive sit-down demonstration.

Pilgrimages

SIMLA, May 21 (Reuter).—It is announced that in view of the disturbed conditions in Iraq, the Raj is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to holy places to postpone their journeys.

Darlan Hissed By Frenchmen

Hostile Demonstration

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Free French newspaper, "La France," has published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:

Admiral Darlan visited Beauvais in Northern France on April 24. It was the first time since the collapse that the inhabitants had seen any French uniform different from that now worn by prisoners working in those parts. There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Admiral Darlan had a meal of sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the Commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Admiral Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe and when he saw the crowd, he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesman visiting a provincial town.

Demonstration

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Admiral Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted: "Frenchmen! Behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply: "Yes, by whose fault? Who signed the Armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Admiral Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant, and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration.

French Regt. Deserts In Syria, Rumour

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—There is good reason to believe that a French regiment in Syria has deserted to the Free French troops, says Radio Brazzaville.

The regiment concerned is commanded by a colonel, a very capable and resolute man and popular among both French and natives.

"We cannot yet disclose his name," said the announcer, who added that hostility against the Vichy authorities in Syria was spreading. Immediately after the arrival of

General Bergeret, the French Air Minister, de Gaulle's inscriptions frequently appeared on walls in Beirut and Damascus. More people have been arrested on a charge of supporting the Free French.

A dispatch from the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency also gives a report of a French regiment going over to the Free French and adds that Free French forces have entered Syria.

NO TRUCE ON NIGHT BOMBINGS

Questioner Rebuffed

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—A laconic "No" was returned by Mr. Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to a question in the House of Commons to-day suggesting that Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.

The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to the appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Chichester and Bristol and also Mr. Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.

A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by asserting that it was unfortunate that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."

Mr. Attlee replied: "It is not practicable to think that you can come to any agreement with Germany."

Evacuation Of Syria

British Consul Leaves

HAIFA, May 21 (Reuter).—Americans and British continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching here from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

When more German planes were reported to have arrived at the Palmyra and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes with British and Free French crews bombed the German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.

British Consul Leaves

PARIS, May 21 (Reuter).—The British Consul-General at Beirut has left for Palestine. British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States Consul, says the German-controlled Paris radio.

For India Or South Africa

DAMASCUS, May 21 (Reuter).—According to the instructions of the French authorities, the British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.

The staff of the consulate at Damascus left the capital last Saturday.

British leaving the country have been advised to go to either India or South Africa.

The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.

DETROIT, May 21 (Reuter).—The Hudson motor car strike has been settled. Wages have been increased by ten cents an hour.

WE STRENGTHEN HOLD ON IRAQ

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—The British position at Fallujah in Iraq has been consolidated, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique.

An enemy attack was intercepted by patrolling fighters and driven off.

Raschid aerodrome was heavily bombed at dawn yesterday. Considerable damage was done to the hangars and other buildings.

German aircraft which raided Habbaniyah during the afternoon did some slight damage. British fighters intercepted them and it is believed that at least two enemy machines were severely damaged.

In Syria

In Syria, two Junkers troop-carrying planes on the ground at Palmyra were bombed and damaged.

At Damascus, a few German aircraft were attacked, but the results could not be observed.

Rounding Up Rebels

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—A British G.H.Q. communique to-day states: "Following the capture of Fallujah, Iraq operations are continuing in the area to round up rebel detachments. A number of prisoners have been taken.

"Habbaniyah and Basra remain quiet."

Raschid Ali Claim

VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—A claim that his planes bombed Habbaniyah yesterday evening causing "great damage and starting fires" is made in a Raschid Ali communique to-day, and is quoted by a Vichy news agency.

The communique also claims that three British planes were shot down and others were damaged.

LATEST

H.E. Indisposed

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, is reported this morning to be slightly indisposed and to be under medical care.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Statement On Hess To-morrow

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—When questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Winston Churchill promised a statement to-morrow "which I think will relieve all anxiety."

INCOME TAX IN MALAYA Commons Query

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Income tax in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. G. H. Hall, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, answered these questions, giving details and adding his appreciation of Malaya's very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.

The Labour member, Mr. Parker, asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as Britain.

Mr. Hall stated that in one of the territories, no income tax had ever before been levied, and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now. There was much controversy concerning the matter "and I think that it is a very plucky effort by the Government to introduce it now."

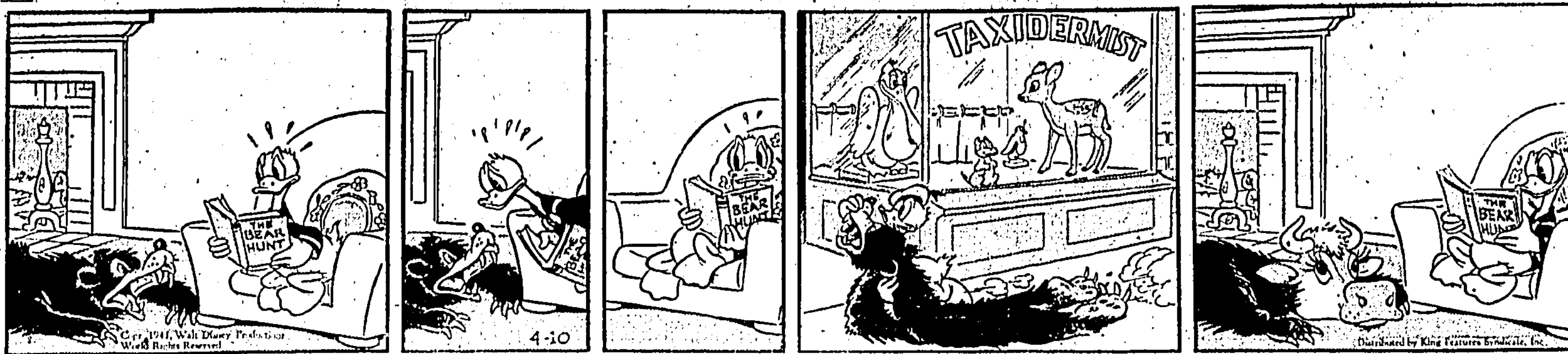
H.K. Trade Controller Replies To A Critic

The Hongkong Controller of Trade, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, issued the following statement to the "Telegraph" this morning in answer to a complaint made by a member of the public in the form of a letter to this paper, concerning delays in the issuing of export licences.

"My attention has been drawn to the letter signed 'Aggrieved' in the issue of the 'Hongkong Telegraph' of May 21, 1941. I am glad to find that the writer wishes to bring proof of complaints to the notice of responsible persons to redress grievances of the public. I should have thought he might have come to me in the first place instead of writing under an anonymous name in a newspaper.

"As regards his second paragraph, I assume undue refusal or delay. Licences must in many cases be refused or must in many cases be delayed for further investigation. It is not my duty to issue licences to 'Aggrieved' that the Export Licence system is not devised for the irritation of Hongkong merchants or to cause them loss of money, or even to obtain revenue for the Government. It is part of the universal Empire attempt to control trade so that, while honest British trade may be facilitated, trade to enemies, wherever they may be living may be strangled. TURN to Back Page, Column 3

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Special! Delicious!
AUSTRALIAN PORK BRAWN
\$1.00 per lb.
 IDEAL FOR A COLD SNACK
 PROVISION DEPT. TEL. 28151
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GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Yeah, it's a nice sweater she made for me all right, but I wonder who was holding the yarn while she knitted."

We saw troops land from the sky

FROM out of the cloud above a stretch of English downland came a big troop-carrier plane. Suddenly a figure leaped from it. A parachute swelled out.

Another parachutist followed. And others came after him in quick succession.

The big plane passed on. More machines followed, more men floated down.

I was watching British armed parachute troops in training, writes a "Daily Herald" reporter.

For a good many months these troops have been at their exercises.

Their existence had been one of the best-kept secrets of the war—they were practising dropping from the skies and seizing or damaging key points behind the lines even when Britain was expecting to be invaded last summer.

Their special arm badge shows a man suspended from a white parachute, with blue wings—something like the R.A.F. emblem—on each side.

The parachutists are volunteers who have been through a rigorous process of selection.

Many have distinguished themselves as sportsmen.

amateur or professional. Among them are Rugby and professional footballers, racing motorists, dirt-track riders.

All who are accepted have had to prove exceptional physical proficiency. The swimming test in particular is severe.

The men get special pay, but it is nothing like the fantastic sum that has been rumored.

Each parachute man carries a rifle, but supplementary equipment is dropped in containers by smaller parachutes.

Chief Watched

The men I saw looked rather "Wellsinn." Goggles hid their eyes and crash-helmets the shape of their heads.

Jackets were shaped to the hips. Trousers, fitted into the tops of their boots, which were on the German pattern.

The test that I watched was attended by many Army generals and R.A.F. officers and their staffs, among them General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Though the air-borne force in this exercise was small, much larger numbers could be effectively used if the need came.

The troops unharnessed their parachutes as soon as they landed, and rushed to a pre-arranged point, their weapons ready for action.

Everything went off with hardly a hitch.

True, one parachutist, in landing, twisted his ankle on rough ground, but not badly enough to prevent him from keeping up with his comrades. There was a comedy touch.

The Lost Car

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, one of the spectators, missed his car when the exercises were over.

One squad of parachutists had passed that way. Their instructions had been to use any means available to reach the objective, and the Prince's car had struck them as the most eligible vehicle.

The chauffeur protested; but there was something about the look of the parachutists and their bayonets that persuaded him to yield.

Not till the afternoon did the car rejoin the Crown Prince.

A rich old man talks of money

WHAT does it feel like to be rich—and eighty? I went along to Lord Queenborough, influential figure in the Conservative Party, director of companies, and a man whose income has been estimated at £50,000 a year, to find out.

And Lord Queenborough did not know. Why? Because he is too busy putting in a full eight-hours' work-a-day-to bother almost too busy even to remember that he was about to celebrate his eightieth birthday.

"Money? No, it does not necessarily bring happiness," he said, as he sat at the head of the long table in the London council room of the Royal Society of St George, of which he is president.

"It may bring content as you go along, because making money appears to be the sign of one's success.

"Yet, once you have reached the stage where you are independent it means nothing in itself. Except this. Wealth brings its own obligations. Every one has to recognise and live up to his ideals."

Thing that matters

What are those obligations? As Lord Queenborough sees it, his present service is to make the Royal Society of St George known and active throughout the Empire.

"Unity of thought, that's the thing that matters," he fired at me. "If you get unity of thought then you bring along unity of action."

The work of the Royal Society of St George is to strengthen the spirit of patriotism and carry forward the great English traditions.

"What does the society stand for? It stands for everything that is the opposite of Julian Huxley, who has just said that 'the concept of God has reached the limits of its usefulness.'"

"We believe that never was it more essential for the British people to preserve their old belief in Godliness.

"Compare Britain with Germany. If vicious propaganda such as the Germans use can go a long way towards achieving its purpose, how much better is ours? We have high ideals."

we must hammer them home.

"Sweeping social and economic changes will follow this war. We don't know what we shall have to face, except a lot of hard work. So we must be ready, keeping alive the spirit of England."

"Laziest dog"

And hereabouts Lord Queenborough looked over the top of his spectacles and right down the years. He was going back to his early days. Listen to him:—

"If I were starting again I would go to America or Canada. I was the laziest dog ever born, but I learned to get down to work in America.

"When I was at the railway shops in Derby they reported to my father that I was their worst pupil. Perhaps I liked Rugby football and lawn tennis too much.

"Yet I had to do something! My father had six sons, so I was packed off to America. I was given £100, and my father paid my passage and the first year's keep to the people to whom I went to learn ranching. The rest was left to me."

I can finish that American adventure, one stretching over twenty years. Lord Queenborough went from ranching—"I was one of a thousand youngsters in that part of the wild and woolly west"—to business life in St Paul, Minnesota, had five years in Wall-street, and amassed a fortune.

Then he married the daughter of William C. Whitney, "father of the United States Navy" as Americans call him. After which came his return to England and entry into a full political life as M.P. for Cambridge from 1910 to 1917, a peerage in 1918, and presidency of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (Eastern Provincial Area).

It has been eighty years of richly patterned living.

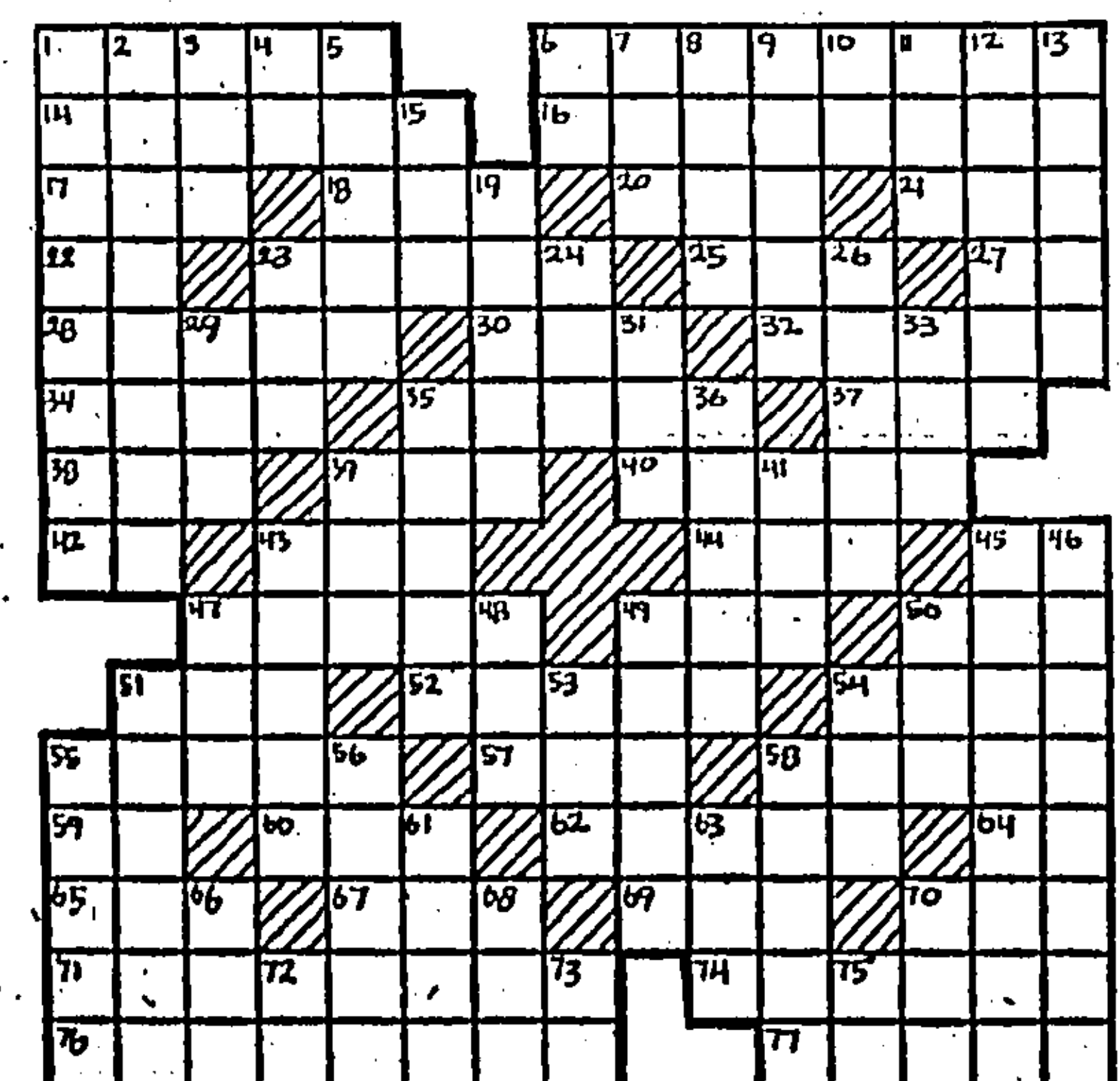
I left Lord Queenborough. To his memories? No. At eighty, as I have said, he is thinking of the future—not the past.

PAUL IRWIN

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
 1—pinning of leather
 2—Cottrell
 3—Taurus
 4—Old World shrub
 5—Lily cross
 6—Part of mouth
 7—Charitable gift
 8—Ocean
 9—Half an em
 10—Feet of predatory bird
 11—Pounds (abbr.)
 12—Prefix: double
 13—Kind of tree
 14—Youth
 15—Horse compartment
 16—Case for small
 17—Part of French
 18—Part of flower
 19—Briquet: double
 20—Feminine ending
 21—Briquet: color
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SS "President Jackson"	JULY	13
SS "President Hayes"	JULY	27
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SS "President Cleveland"	MAY	30
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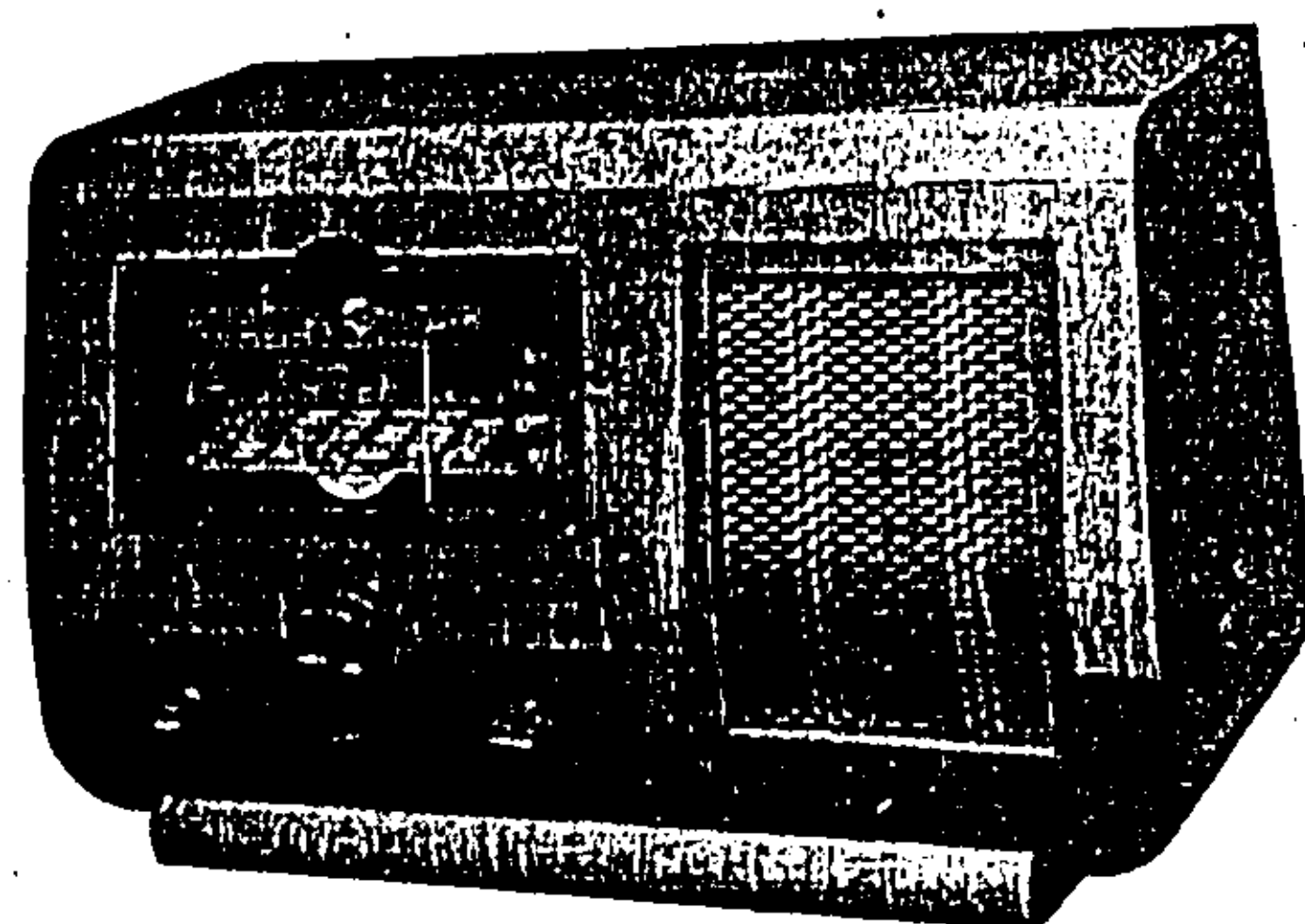


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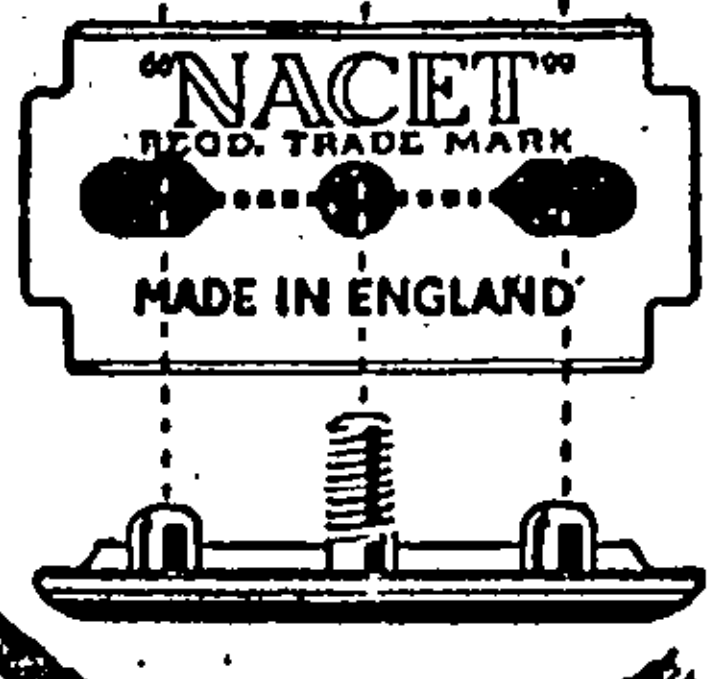
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FOR 3 PEG RAZORS

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for real shaving com-
fort. You can rely on
every Nacet Blade to
give you many quick,
clean, wonderfully
smooth shaves—at
the lowest possible
price per shave.



A TIMELY REMINDER



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INVASION OF CRETE

DETAILS of the German invasion of Crete by paratroopers are still too meagre to gain a complete and wholly accurate picture of the latest turn in the war, but, not unnaturally, immediate reaction took the form of speculation regarding the object of the Nazis in attempting such a hazardous undertaking. Is it a diversion in order to distract Britain's attention from more important ventures, such as an attack on Gibraltar? Is it a serious effort to hold one of the most strategic points in the Mediterranean, offering at the same time an ideal stepping stone for the transfer of men and materials to Syria, with the eventual aim of a drive against India and the Suez? Is it merely a practice invasion as a prelude to a similar attack against the British Isles? These appear to be the main considerations of such a venture and can be discussed as such.

The suggestion that the invasion will prove to be nothing more than an episode to create a diversion loses its attraction when it is realised that the successful occupation of Crete by the Nazis is a natural corollary both of the subjugation of Greece and the endeavour to assume control of Syria; neither is it likely that the Nazis now harbour any illusions of being capable of creating a diversion. British military leaders are prepared for anything and are not, therefore, easily distracted.

The proposition that the Crete affair is a prelude to a big Nazi drive in the Near East with its final objective India, comes from Germany, and there are so many discounting factors that it is hardly worth taking very seriously. It presupposes, for example, that not only is the occupation of Crete effected, but that afterwards the island is rendered immune from attacks both by the British navy and the British air force; and further that the Nazis succeed in reducing Asia Minor, and with the connivance of Russia, can attack India from Turkestan via the Caspian Sea. This is stretching the imagination.

It may well be that the Crete invasion is a rehearsal for the bigger show against Britain, but this is not likely to be the primary objective, but a secondary consideration. The most acceptable theory is that the Nazis are making a serious endeavour to deprive Britain of a highly important and strategic base in the eastern Mediterranean; a base which, while it is in the hands of the Allies, is a severe handicap to German military aspirations in the Near East. Crete is a key position. It controls the sea approaches to Syria and Palestine from Greece and Italy, while it provides an ideal aerial base for operations in the eastern Mediterranean. This is recognised by both Britain and Germany; hence the Nazi attempt to secure its possession.

The Status of the SUEZ CANAL

By

Dr. LIN WO-CHIANG

The attacks made on the Suez Canal by Axis aircraft again focus public attention on the question of the legal status of this important inter-oceanic waterway. So far the damage done to the Canal is slight, and traffic has not been interrupted. But this may only be the beginning of a determined attempt on the part of a desperate belligerent to put this artery of world communication out of commission.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal to world traffic in 1869, the distance between most of the European and Asiatic ports has been shortened by five or six thousand miles. This short cut makes possible for more frequent trips to be made by the same number of ships, which would have to be multiplied if they had to go round the Cape of Good Hope, as they used to do. With the acute scarcity of ships in war time, the importance of keeping the Canal open becomes even more evident.

The fact that ten whole years were spent in its construction, a sum of not less than £20,000,000 was invested in the enterprise, and an international convention was finally concluded for its neutralisation, goes a long way to prove that it was early recognised that the existence of the Suez Canal would be a contribution towards ameliorating the economic life of the whole world. To-day there is hardly one nation that has not been benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the facilities which it offers. The Suez Canal has become so indispensable an institution of international life that its interruption even in time of war was not to be thought of. Such contingency was anticipated by the Convention of Constantinople in 1888, which stipulated that the canal was to be kept open to ships of all nations, in time of peace as well as of war.

Bold Undertaking

For a better comprehension of the true status of the Suez Canal, certain facts connected therewith, and such principles as apply to it, are briefly presented here.

The opening of the 19th Century saw a phenomenal growth of trade and cultural relations among nations; and, consequently, human minds have ever since been actively occupied with the problem of the improvement of the means of communication, with a view to overcoming distance and space. The installing of steam engines in ocean-going vessels and the spanning of electric telegraph across land and sea, are but a few instances of the attempts made in this direction during the first and second quarters of the last century. And it was at the beginning of the third quarter of that century, the year 1856, that the bold undertaking to remove the natural obstacle that laid between communication between Europe and Asia—the Isthmus of Suez—was proposed by the French engineer, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to the ruler of Egypt.

Lesseps, who secured the concession from the Khedive of Egypt to cut the isthmus, undertook to form a company for that purpose under the name of the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal. The capital of the company was subscribed by the Khedive of Egypt, France, England, Austria and the Netherlands. Work began in 1869. The canal was opened in 1869. The original cost was £20,000,000, but vast sums have since been spent in improvements.

British Control

In 1875 the British Government bought all the shares owned by the Khedive, and thus became one of the principal shareholders of the Suez Canal Company. It was then declared that the Canal would be opened to ships of any nation, subject to the paying of tolls. But this right of passage was really only a right enjoyed by sufferance. It might be withdrawn whenever the territorial Power, Egypt, or the Powers that had large control over the Canal company, chose to close it. Thus the question of keeping the Canal open to all nations at all times was raised.

On the opening of the Suez Canal, the attention of jurists and diplomats was at once drawn to the question as to how to secure free navigation upon

it for vessels of all kinds and all nations in time of peace as well as of war. In 1875 Sir Travers Twiss proposed the neutralisation of the Canal, and in 1879 the Institute of International Law passed a resolution in favour of the protection of free navigation on the Canal by an international treaty. After the revolt of Arabis Pasha, Great Britain proposed an international conference to the Powers for the purpose of neutralising the Canal; but it was not until October 29, 1888, that the Convention of Constantinople was signed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, Holland and Turkey. The signing of the Convention by Great Britain was accompanied by a reservation concerning her policy towards Egypt, which was then practically a British protectorate. But in 1904, in a treaty with France concerning Egypt and Morocco, Great Britain signified formal adherence to the Convention. Below are some of the articles in this Convention dealing with the freedom of passage:

Article 1. The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Article 2. They undertake not to interfere in any way with the security of that canal and its branches, the working of which shall not be exposed to any attempt at obstruction.

Article 3. The High Contracting Parties likewise undertake to respect the plant, establishments, buildings, and works of the Maritime Canal and of the Fresh-water Canal.

Article 4. The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the terms of Article 1 of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the Canal, shall be committed in the Canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent Powers.

Points Evident

Before proceeding further, let us pause for a moment to examine more closely the above Convention in the light of the present European War, which is spreading to the Near East. The first thing that strikes one is that all the principal belligerents in the present war,

Great Britain, Germany and Italy, are signatory Powers to this Convention. They are, therefore, all bound by the stipulations made in the Convention. Thus, the Axis Powers threw the Convention overboard when they deliberately raided the Canal.

The second important thing to note is that the Suez Canal is not "neutralised," in the sense as it is commonly understood. By neutralisation, it is usually meant not only abstention from acts of war, as in the case of neutrality, but also an obligation to abstain from warlike use of certain places and things which have had the neutral character stamped on them by international agreement. Enforced neutrality is, therefore, the essence of neutralisation.

The Canal Convention contains all the essentials of neutralisation; but it is different from neutralisation in some other respects:

The Convention

(1) If it were neutralised it would be closed to the warships of belligerents, whereas, by Article IV of the Convention, free passage is allowed "even to the ships of war of belligerents."

(2) The territorial Power, previously Turkey and now Egypt, is not obliged to remain neutral, as required of a neutralised state, although she is obliged to refrain from acts of hostility or "any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal," despite the fact that it lies wholly within her territory. The fact that Egypt has, to all appearances, cast her lot with Great Britain in this war will, therefore, not alter the legal status of the Suez Canal, and expose it to attacks by the Axis Powers. The Suez Canal enjoys a unique legal status. Its immunity from hostile attacks, and the obligation of keeping it permanently open to world traffic, cannot be adequately covered by the rules of neutrality or neutralisation. It is more: the Suez Canal is "internationalised."

(3) No right of war is to be exercised by the signatory Powers as belligerents, within the Canal area, as indicated in Article IV. The phrase "right of war," includes all kinds of hostile acts, and all the means employed to carry them out, whether by land, sea or air forces. That being so, an enemy who is using the Canal, even for the communication of military transport, cannot be attacked, nor can the canal be obstructed by any way to prevent its being used to the advantage of one's opponent, such as the Axis Powers have been attempting to do recently. They would be just as much entitled to make

used of the Canal, within the limit permitted by the Convention, as any other belligerent, if they were in a position to do so.

Quite apart from the Convention of Constantinople which establishes the legal status of the Suez Canal, international law and customs have in modern times always supported a right of passage on rivers which bound or traverse more than one State—the international rivers and straits which form an international highway between two seas.

Before the French Revolution, the riparian States on what are now called international rivers could, in the absence of special treaties, exclude foreign vessels altogether from those parts which ran through their territory. In 1792, however, the provisional Executive Council of France declared, *apropos* of the Scheldt, that "the stream of a river is the common, inalienable property of all countries which it bounds and traverses."

International Rivers

This has been accepted as a general principle; and the Vienna Congress in 1815 proclaimed that international rivers of Europe would be free for navigation by merchantmen of not only the riparians but of all States. The Peace Treaty of Paris of 1856 expressly declared that the principle of the Vienna Congress regarding free navigation on international rivers should become part of "European Public Law."

Since 1919, several important rivers, the Danube, for example, have been "internationalised."

A strait that forms an international highway is on the same category as an international river, except that greater freedom is enjoyed by foreign vessels, since not only merchantmen, but warships of all nations, are entitled to a right of innocent passage. The Straits of Magellan are of the type just described. In a dispute with Chile regarding freedom of navigation through these straits, the United States declared in 1879 that "the Government of the United States will not tolerate exclusive claims by any nation whatever to the Straits of Magellan." While Article V of the treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 provides: "Magellan's Straits are neutralised forever, and free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations."

It may be concluded that these principles apply equally well on the Suez Canal.

Prescriptive Right

What is more, as regards the Suez Canal, it has by the passage of time conferred a prescriptive right to the enjoyment of the facilities it offers to all other States, signatory or non-signatory, which even the territorial Power—Egypt—cannot rescind. It has become the "common, inalienable property of all nations who have been using it and have contributed by the tolls paid towards its upkeep and improvement since 1869. They have helped to make the Suez Canal what it is to-day, and will not tolerate its being destroyed or obstructed by unprincipled belligerents."

The outrageous attacks on the Canal by the Axis Powers remind one of the story of the fox in the vineyard, which cried "the grapes are sour," after all attempts to get at them failed. But the proverbial fox had done better; it did not uproot the vines, instead it said, "take them who will."

However, in this case, the world depends not on the generosity of Germany and Italy for free passage; it demands rather as of right a right sanctioned by international convention and law—that they leave the Suez Canal alone.

ALL SYRIA IS PRO-BRITISH

By Pertinax

WHILE an Anglo-Turkish system of defence under its commanding officer, in full parade attire to avoid suspicion, slipped away to join the British Fleet and the Royal Air Force Syria went out of the war—Syria which General Weygand had tried hard to use as a lever to rouse the Balkan states against the Nazi empire.

All positions have been reversed. To-day developments in the Balkans may draw in Syria. Last June the mandated territory was garrisoned with 125,000 men, a nucleus of three French divisions and Syrian, Tunisian as well as Senegalese levies. The three divisions have been sent back to France at the request of the Italian armistice commission.

Thus Syria has been left in the hands of a not too efficient force. Recently older officers were sent from Vichy to strengthen them and General Dentz, formerly head of military intelligence at French general headquarters, who, last June, was appointed military governor of Paris as soon as the decision not to defend that city was made, has been given Mittelhauser's post.

The arms taken from the troops have not been destroyed. They are kept under Italian control in arsenals and depots where Senegalese soldiers mount guard. The whole population is described as pro-British, irrespective of creed and race. Even the patriarch of the Maronites, the traditional pillar of French influence in the Lebanon, did not refrain from publicly associating with the British cause. The current talk of the people is that Syria will somehow be in the British area once the Turks have declared war on Germany.

The story is told of a squad of Spahis which, after a long march, found themselves in the British area.

Japanese Navy Day

Asian Mission Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Plans are afoot to stress the significance of Navy Day on May 27 in view of the Imperial Navy's increasing mission in national defence.

As part of the programme, special films picturing the activities of the Navy will be shown. Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, this afternoon stood before the camera of the Japan Newsreels Company in the Ministerial Room in the Navy Ministry.

In his speech Admiral Oikawa tells the nation that the Imperial Navy is faced by a critical world situation which is daily growing in gravity. The Imperial Japanese nation is vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia in pursuance of the great spirit of Haiko Ichu underlying the Imperial foundation.

The Navy Minister urges the nation to devote the utmost efforts for developing the everlasting prosperity of the Empire through the current difficult times by consolidating national unity and conserving resources.

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—After question time, the House of Commons to-day spent the day in a secret session, presumably debating war supplies.

Naval Air Arm Will Protect U.S. Freighters

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The American Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small, improved aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Navy Minister, Colonel Frank Knox, at a press conference to-day.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 consisted of 3,476 aircraft, of which 1,304 were added during the past year.

He added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 996 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 for the same period last year.

Deliveries To Britain
About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

The training of pilots had been accelerated five-fold within a year.

Axis In The Home

Japanese Women For Nazi Congress

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Three Japanese women delegates including the president of the Japan Women's College, the director of the Patriotic Women's Association and the director of the Women's National Defence Association, left Tokyo this afternoon for Berlin where they will attend the Nazi Women's Congress opening on June 10.

Travelling via Siberia, the group will reach Berlin on June 4 and return home in the middle of July. On leaving Tokyo, the representatives of Japanese women said that they would explain the inherent female virtues in Japan to the Germans.

No Change At Tobruk

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—There is no change in the situation in Tobruk, according to a communiqué, and in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols have again vigorously harassed the enemy.

In Cirenaica and in the Western Desert, British aircraft continued offensive patrols. At Mekkili, one Junkers troop-carrier was set afire and destroyed, and a Messerschmitt fighter was shot down just after it had taken off.

In the Gazala and Tobruk areas, enemy motor transport was successfully machine-gunned.

EMBASSY GUARDS WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TIENSIN, May 21 (Domei).—The second group of United States Embassy numbering 53 left Tientsin this morning for Chinwangtao where they will join 37 other members of the Embassy Guard who evacuated Peking yesterday.

It is understood that the United States troops will leave for Manila within a few days on the U.S. Army transport Henderson, 7,750 tons. There are now only 100 Embassy guards left in Tientsin and 150 in Peking.

Exploitation Of Manchukuo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

OSAKA, May 21 (Domei).—The Japanese-Manchukuo Enterprises Company was formally inaugurated here to-day as a joint corporation of Japanese and Manchukuo interests for the purpose of engaging in various business enterprises in Japan and Manchukuo.

The new concern is capitalised at Yen 10,000,000, a quarter paid up.

CALCUTTA, May 21 (Reuter).—The Raj had placed an order for 500,000 macking bags with the Indian Jute Mill Association.



DEBRIS IN BRISTOL—This heap of rubble was a row of homes before Hitler's air murderers flow over Bristol, England. Raiders strafed the city unmercifully. Here, former dwellers search the ruins to salvage belongings.

Nazi Sea Warfare Turns U.S. Eyes to the Azores

By Harry W. Frantz

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UP).—German sea warfare in the Atlantic has attracted ever-increasing attention to the Azores Islands, which lie on and near some main transoceanic routes of ship, air, and cable communications, but government officials here have never revealed the extent nor the direction of official interest with respect to the Islands.

Writers on strategical problems have frequently discussed the importance of the Azores in the event that the United States should become involved in the European war and officials occasionally have made references to the Azores in connection with defence.

Responsible officials of the government, however, have not admitted that any diplomatic "soundings" or other preparations have been made with regard to possible use of the islands for military or naval purposes in event of war.

So far as can be ascertained, no overtures concerning bases there have been made by the United States Government.

The Azores are an integral part of Portugal, and the United States obviously would not undertake any special project affecting these islands without the full concurrence of Portugal, as was the case during the last war. Portugal, moreover, has close relations with Great Britain, and it is improbable that the United States would consider or seek the use of the Islands for any military or naval purpose without some prior arrangement with Great Britain.

In the absence of any specific official development affecting the Azores, the hypothetical interest of the United States has numerous historical and geographical incentives.

Four Points

First, in the World War, the United States had a small operating base for submarines and an aerodrome near Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island, which during 1917/18 served the protection of trade. Portugal was then an active ally of Great Britain, and Ponta Delgada on one occasion was bombarded by a German submarine.

Second, many unofficial commentators have surmised that if Germany should win the present war her long-range strategical plans would almost certainly include some use of the Azores, in view of their importance to shipping and communications.

Thirdly, in the event that Germany should carry the present war into the Iberian Peninsula, or attack Gibraltar, then the control of the Azores would become of extraordinary importance, since these Islands are only about 800 miles from the Portuguese mainland, and slightly farther from Spain.

Fourth, if Nazi forces succeed in invading Britain, the United States might have to envisage a situation where Germany would seek control of the Azores, an insular group which as long ago as the time of Queen Elizabeth governed successful maintenance of communications between Europe, the West Indies and parts of the American Continent.

Islands' Importance

The United States Government has not publicly promulgated its concept of the Eastern bounds of the Western Hemisphere. Official references have usually been to "this hemisphere," thus indicating that the purposes of this Government might be flexible in the event that the mid-Atlantic Islands were exposed to conquest or occupation by an enemy power. Traditionally, the Azores have been regarded outside the Western Hemisphere, but since they lie quite close to the theoretical margin of United States responsibility under the Monroe Doctrine, their status would sharply concern the United States in event that their seizure or use by Germany should be indicated by future events.

Responsible spokesmen for the United States, including President Roosevelt himself, have occasionally commented on the geographical position of the Azores in connection with air defence problems of the American Continent. Thus in a message of Congress of May 10, 1940, dealing generally with the problem of Western Hemisphere defence, the President commented on the speed of possible air attack against the American Continent and said: "The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our eastern seaboard, and if Bermuda fell into hostile hands it is a matter of less than three hours for modern bombers to reach our shores."

Tunnel Shelters In Malta

Strongest In The World

Giving details of civil defence measures in a debate on the budget in Malta, Sir Edward Jackson, the Lieutenant-Governor, said Malta would shortly possess the strongest and most complete protection of any country in the world for the civilian population against air attack.

This would be provided by rock tunnels dating back to the times of the Knights of St John (1530-1798), plus modern rock shelter construction.

Gaol For Ministry Cameraman

An official photographer at the Air Ministry showed to people at his lodgings photographs described as being of "vital interest to any foreign Government."

The photographer, Herbert Joseph Becker, of London Road, Salisbury, was summoned at Salisbury under the Official Secrets Act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He pleaded guilty.

It was stated that the photographs, taken at an aerodrome, related to a prohibited place, that Becker retained them though he had no right to do so, and that he "communicated them to an unauthorized person."

Heroism of Nurse In Bombed Restaurant

Devoted courage was shown by a party of Canadians who were dancing at a London restaurant struck by a high-explosive bomb in a recent night raid.

The party consisted of two young nurses, Miss Helen Stevens, of Dunnville, Ontario, and Miss Thelma Stewart, of Toronto, and Lt J. Clunie and Lt J. Wright, of Sarnia, Ontario.

When the bomb fell Miss Stewart and Lt. Wright were dancing, while Miss Stevens and Lt. Clunie had gone to their table in the balcony. Lt. Wright shielded Miss Stewart as soon as the shriek of the bomb was heard. He was killed, but his partner escaped with an injured hand.

Champagne as Antiseptic

Miss Stevens meanwhile, aided by Lt. Clunie, set to work with an unknown doctor in Polish uniform to succour the wounded. For more than an hour she worked, binding wounds with tablecloths and clothing and putting broken limbs in makeshift splints.

CRYSTAL PALACE TOWER Landmark To Be Blown Up

The 260-foot-high north tower of the Crystal Palace is to be blown up. Experts who have planned the crash are sure that the structure will fall into the grounds away from the road.

They hope it will come down as a solid mass—but the explosion may splinter iron and glass and scatter it wide.

"There is no guarantee," a Palace official said. "Nothing like this has been attempted before."

There is more than 600 tons of cast iron in the tower.

Entrances to the grounds will be closed and all traffic on roads near will be diverted until the crash is over.

Recently many South Londoners have declared that the great landmark, perched on a hill, was helping Nazi raiders.

New Streamlined Locomotive

An "air-smoothed" locomotive built for the Southern Railway by its chief mechanical engineer, Mr. O. V. Bulleid, was named recently at the Eastleigh works by Col. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport.

This is the first of a class of 10 streamlined engines being built experimentally for heavy express passenger and goods service on the Southern.

It is also the first English locomotive to have electric lighting both for head and tail lamps and for the gauges and inspection lights in the driver's cabin. Except for small windows to the interior, the engine casing and tender, electrically welded, are completely streamlined, and there is no visible chimney.

Segregation Of Paris

U. S. Asked To Remove Diplomatic Corps

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department.

Berlin indicated that the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood that the German Government are giving the same notice to other governments.

The notice does not apply to Vichy.

ZAMZAM SURVIVORS

May Leave France

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The State Department has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit the American survivors of the Zamzam to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy.

The American Consul, Mr. Waterman, said that he is visiting immediately "the place where the Americans are held" and will report fully later.

To Be Sent Home

VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—Mr. Waterman, the United States Consul at Bordeaux, left for St Jean.

It is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

It is believed that the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, from where they will be taken to the United States.

Gas Mask In Commons

M.P. Tries It Out

The recent House of Commons debate on the budget was getting so lengthy that Labourite W. A. Robinson decided it was a good time to try out his gas mask.

He had worn it 20 minutes when Mr. Thomas Denman asked the Chair if it was "in accordance with the civil rights of this House that when a member is speaking another member should put on a gas mask?"

The Chair advised Mr. Robinson to remove it. He did, says Associated Press.

With a grin and a broad Lancashire accent he explained later, "Herbert Morrison said to test our gas masks and I was testing it."

Italo Balbo Was Shot Down

A photograph of a document purporting to show that Marshal Balbo, the former head of the Italian Air Force, met his death in Libya when Italian artillery and 27 anti-aircraft guns fired on his plane in error is published in the "Giornale d'Oriente," an anti-Fascist newspaper published in Egypt.

The document states the newspaper was seized among the papers of the Italian headquarters staff in Cyrenaica. In it an Italian soldier declares he was a witness of the death of Marshal Balbo, who was shot down by the Italian guns.

American Swing In Favour Of Convoys

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—For the first time, the majority of Americans questioned favoured the use of the United States Navy to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain.

In a Gallup Survey Poll on this question, 52 per cent. answered "Yes" and 41 per cent. "No" and seven per cent. were undecided.

The figures show an 11 per cent. increase in favour since the last poll.

British Medical Aid To China

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that although the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China had done valuable work both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government were at present considering increasing medical assistance to China.

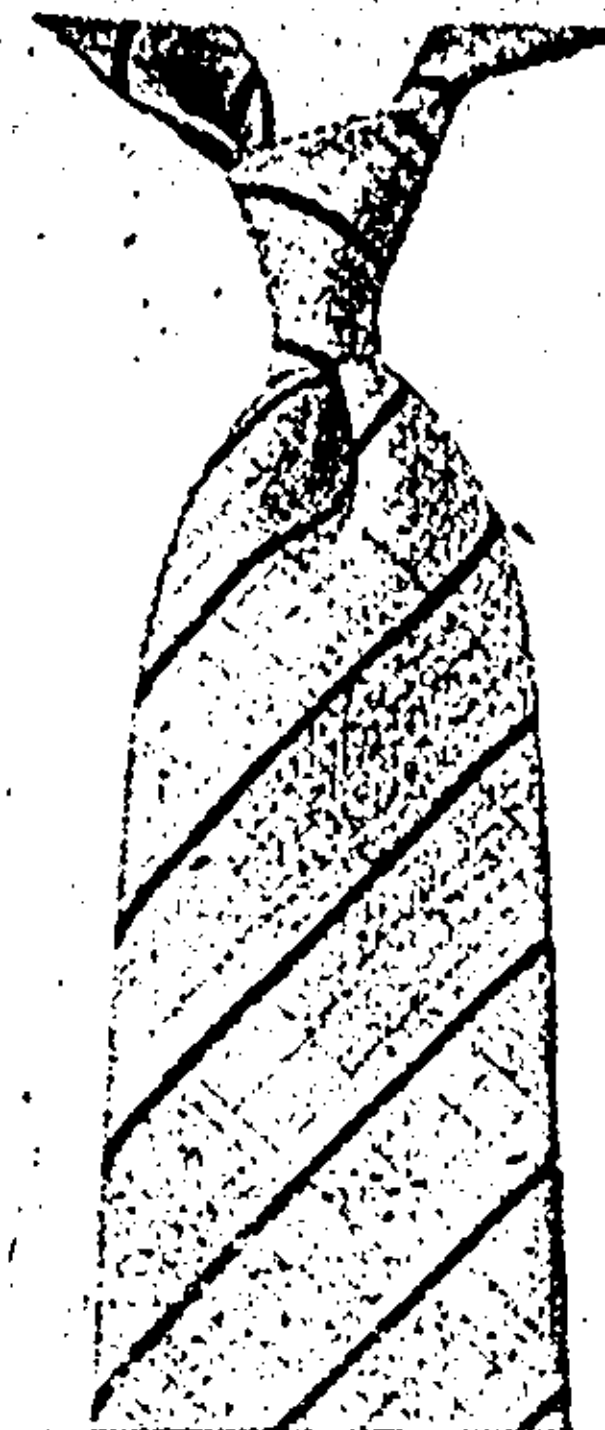
Conscription For North Ireland

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Northern Ireland Cabinet discussed the application of conscription for an hour and three quarters to-day.

It is understood that the Premier, Mr. J. M. Andrews, has been in touch with London and that the government unanimously favour the scheme.

Canadian Journalist Passes At Calgary

CALGARY, May 21 (Reuter).—The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosack Woods, editor of the "Calgary Herald." He was formerly President of the Canadian Press, and was Chairman of the Empire Press Union for Canada and the Canadian Press Delegations to the Imperial Conferences at Melbourne in 1925 and at London in 1929.



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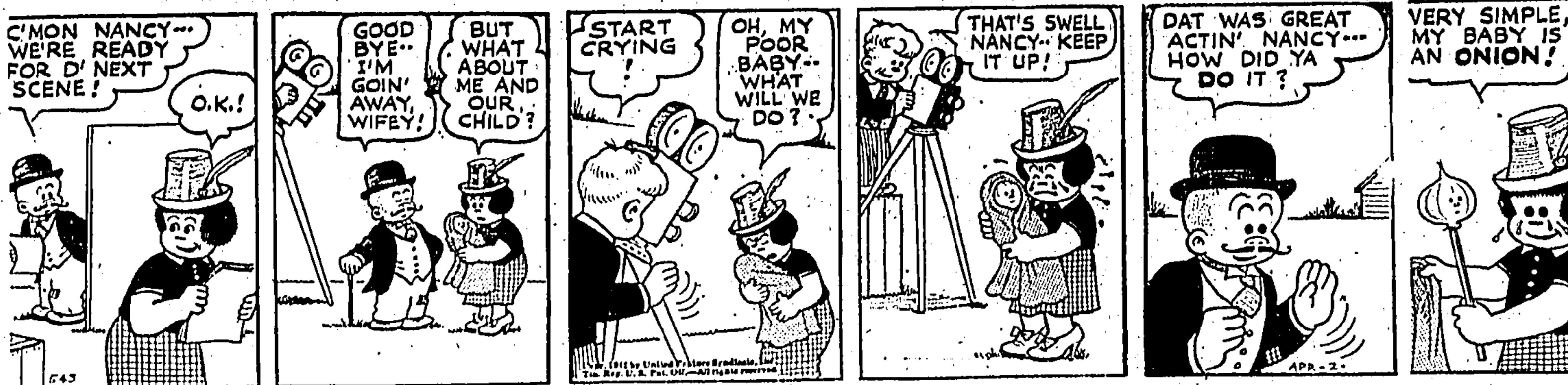
Hongkong Benevolent Society

Room - 11, Ice House Street

The Society's Room will be open on MONDAYS & THURSDAYS from 10 A.M. to noon

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



BIBLE SOCIETY- ANNUAL REPORT

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held on Friday, at 5.30 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral Hall, when the Rev. W. H. Hudds, of Shanghai, will be the speaker.

The Rev. Frank Short, the Secretary, in the course of his report for 1940 states:

The story of 1939 was repeated throughout 1940—with one additional factor. The cost of living, and the shortage of rice, constitutes a problem that inevitably affects the work of the Church, and adds greatly to the difficulties confronting the colporteurs. It has not always been possible to get the Scriptures when they were wanted, and often impossible to get them to the places where they were wanted. Yet most of the colporteurs have continued their labours, and have done what they could to take the Word of God to their fellow-countrymen.

The war in Europe has added to the difficulties of the Bible Societies. War-torn Britain is naturally not finding it easy to maintain the level of giving customary in the years of peace. Cannot we accept the situation as a challenge? Cannot we resolve that this Auxiliary shall make an offering for the work of the Bible Society that shall be commensurate with the needs of the day and of the opportunities that exist on every hand? Let one example suffice. It was first costly, then practically impossible, to send Bibles to West China. What to do? Arrangements have been made for printing the Scriptures in West China.

Financial Position

Dr. J. H. Montgomery, the Hon. Treasurer, reports that a sum of \$1,000 has been handed over to the South China Bible Society Sub-Agency account, which is unfortunately \$150 less than the previous year. It should be noted that the balance on hand at the end of the year was \$91.16, compared with a balance of \$76.29 at the beginning of the year, so that the actual decrease is only \$135.13. The expenses amounted to \$113.75, whereas the previous year that were all owing to the fact that there was no annual meeting, and no report was printed.

Taken all round, therefore, the financial position is not so bad as some anticipated, and the small decrease is accounted for by the number of supporters who have temporarily left the Colony.

Donations from the Chinese Churches are a little less than last year, and in the Non-Chinese Churches, there has been a decline in giving.

The Committee and Treasurer wish to thank each Church and every donor for their gifts, and also each lady collector for their efforts on behalf of the Auxiliary.

Programme Of Variety

Local Artistes Perform At Naval Hospital

A programme of variety entertainment arranged by Mr David Kosick was presented at the Royal Naval Hospital yesterday afternoon, and was much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience.

A number of well-known local artistes took part, as follows:

An Instrumentalist At the Piano Freddy Archer
A Singer George Frost
More Deception Les Gibson
Duet Gertrude Goddard and Elvie Yuen

Accompanied by Freddy Archer

"Myrtle" the Memory Man Himself
From Underground John Cleland
A Discourse "Games" Stanley Hinchliffe
Up-To-Date Girl Ian Heath
An Instrumentalist With a Banjo Milt Glover
A New Line—Or Two "Scotch"
Vocal Effort Will Knight
More Deception When Madrigals Meet Les Gibson
Introducing Doris Shields
A Lady of Song Elvie Yuen
You're In—? George Frost and Others
And Old Favourites Maude Deacon

Mr S. Yano On Leave

Mr Seiki Yano, Japanese Consul-General, has left the Colony for Kobe for a short holiday. He is expected to be back in about three weeks' time.

During his absence, the Consulate will be in charge of Mr S. Kimura.

Mr Chung Chin, Chancellor of the Chinese Consulate in Manila, has arrived in the Colony.

Health Bulletin

Four cases of Cholera (two from Victoria and one each from Kowloon and the New Territories), one case each of Diphtheria, Typhoid and Measles, eight of Dysentery, and 25 of Tuberculosis, were reported on Tuesday.

The Cholera cases since January 1 total 787.



TIME FOR TEA—No matter what happens, Britishers must have their tea. Here, it's 4 o'clock and time for the beverage for these workmen demolishing the Crystal Palace, London.

WAR PRISONERS' BOOKS STOPPED

German censors have put a complete ban on Penguin books for British prisoners of war. The reasons are not altogether clear, though they seem to have to do with the anti-Hitler tone of some of the books.

Such books would not, of course, be permitted to go to the prisoners in any case; but advertisements of them appear in others of the series which are innocent of political meaning.

Seeing these advertisements, the Germans have apparently decided that it would be safer to stop the whole series. Thousands of the books are held up in Switzerland.

Mr H. W. Ellis, sales manager to the publishers, said in London: "We learned of the ban from the British Red Cross Society. We have a permit to send books to prisoners. The books are made up into special parcels, which go first to the British censors. It is a pity this has happened, because many of the books go to our men, but there is nothing we can do about it."

"I understand that prisoners have written to relatives saying that copies of these books have been destroyed by the Germans."

EIRE BREAD BAN

White bread in Eire will be barred, and bakers' bread is to be brown. This is the effect of a new government order which says that all flour must be of not less than 80 percent extraction.

Sir Oswald Mosley and Sir Barry Domville were driven from Brixton Prison to Holloway Prison in private.

British Stars Drive For Allied Cause

BRITISH artists in Hollywood are intensifying their efforts on behalf of the Allied cause. Beautiful Madeleine Carroll is one of those whose mind is constantly preoccupied with the situation at home. Her sister was killed in a London raid.

Before meeting Madeleine, I had a talk with Ray Milland, writes the "Star's" special correspondent in Hollywood.

He is making "Skyhawk," in which he partners Claudette Colbert. Claudette's relatives are in occupied France. The possibility of invasion was the main topic of her conversation when I met her.

President of the British War Relief Association of South California, is Alan Mowbray, a 1914-18 soldier. The Association has collected £107,500 in cash and goods. Of this sum, £10,000 was made by the production of Noel Coward plays.

The money and goods are distributed in England through the British Red Cross.

Help Local Appeals

Nigel Bruce, Herbert Marshall, Basil Rathbone and C. Aubrey Smith have been active in their work for the Association, but it would be unfair to pick out individuals since most of the British colony have contributed in one way or another.

In addition to this, British stars are constantly travelling throughout the States and Canada to help local appeals, such as the Canadian "Lick Hitler" stamp scheme, which produced around £250,000.

American Republics' Naval Co-operation

By OTTO JANSSEN

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UP).—The visit of naval chiefs of 11 Latin-American countries to the United States this month affords an opportunity for informal discussion relating to inter-American defence of the Western Hemisphere in the event of attack.

According to the Navy Department's official announcement, the purpose of the visit is to promote goodwill and give the naval officers of the other American republics a chance to observe the development of United States naval activities.

However, informed quarters believe the question of inter-American fleet co-operation, which would be of primary importance in the event of attack against virtually any part of the hemisphere, will not be overlooked.

All Latin-American nations with naval establishments have been invited to send officers here. They are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The visit is the first of its kind in New World history and follows the unprecedented visit of Latin-American military chiefs to the United States last October.

U.S. Naval Power

The visit comes at a time when the United States has assumed, for the first time in history, the position of the world's greatest naval power. This country is building a naval force designed to protect the New World from attack in both oceans. However, at the present time the United States keeps a major fleet only in the Pacific.

As long as the British continue to resist and the British fleet remains intact, the eastern approaches to the New World remain relatively secure in friendly hands. However, the removal of this bastion at any time in the future would be a cause for greatest concern. Administration spokesmen have constantly stressed this point in urging aid to Britain.

Co-operation

Many observers believe that from this standpoint, greater inter-American naval co-operation would be most desirable. Although individually the naval forces of the other American republics are relatively small, they would constitute a sizeable force "en masse."

The administration has shown its desire to co-operate by announcing that the bases leased from Britain in the Atlantic and Caribbean will be available for use by the navies of the other American republics.

Recital Of Music

Vocal and Pianoforte

A particularly enjoyable joint recital was given by the students of Professor Anna Olshufeff (vocal) and Professor Harry Ore (pianoforte) at St. Paul's Girls' College yesterday.

Highlights of the programme included special arrangements for two pianos by Professor Ore of works by popular masters; vocal items by four of Professor Olshufeff's pupils who sang in English, Russian and Italian; and two piano duets by Professor Ore and Miss Rosabel Hsu, who has just been awarded the Fellowship of the Trinity College of Music, London.

Miss Anna Mi was the accompanist for the vocal items.

The arrangements for two pianos were Bach's Fugue, and Rignall's Gavotte, which were played by Miss Helen Chen and Professor Ore; Mozart's Gavotte, and Sibelius' Musette, played by Miss Jane Wong and Professor Ore; Beethoven's Menuet, and Moussorgsky's "A Tear," played by Miss Anny Mai and Professor Ore; and finally, Strauss-Grunfeld's Persian March, played by Miss Rosabel Hsu and Professor Ore.

Professor Ore also played one of his own compositions, "Latvian Bagatelle," with Miss Hsu on two pianos.

Mrs S. H. Lindt, a pupil of Professor Olshufeff, was to have sung two songs, but left for America and her place was taken by Little Fe Grefald, who played "Song of the Flowers" on the piano.

The vocalists were Miss Agnes Cheung, who sang Mozart's "Vol Che Sapete" in Italian, and Brahms' "The Blacksmith" in English; Miss Betty Morgan-Richards, who sang Gounod's Valse from "Romeo and Juliette" in French, and Mozart's Arietta from "Nozze di Figaro" in Italian; Miss Maizie Louey, who sang Mozart's "Porgi Amore" in Italian, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chant Indoue" in French; and Mr P. C. Wu, who sang Glinka's "Bayan's Song" in Russian.

Other piano selections included Arensky's "Romance" played by Miss Helen Chen and Professor Ore; Nollé's "Elegy" played by Miss Katherine Yipp; Moszkovsky's Valse in E, played by Mr David King; Liszt's "Love's Dream" played by Miss Jane Wong; Beethoven's Sonata No. 17, First Movement, and Chopin's Nocturne No. 5, played by Miss Huang Lai-ying; Valse Del Paz's Valse Lente, played by Miss Anna Mi and Miss Siu Lai-wah; Moszkovsky's Air de Ballet, played by Miss Virginia Hideson; Liszt's Rigoletto, Paraphrase, played by Mr Edmund Lum; Chopin's Valse No. 11, played by Miss Anny Mai; and Beethoven's Adagio Cantabile, and Chopin's Fantasy-Impromptu, played by Miss Rosita Chang.

Hongkong Refugees

Figures Show Increase In Government Camps

Following are the figures, supplied by the Director of Medical Services, showing the number of refugees and destitutes accommodated in the various Government camps in Hongkong, for the period ending May 17. The figures in brackets are those for May 10.

King's Park 1,298 (1,285); Matua-chung 2,002 (1,900); North Point 1,526 (1,528); Morrison Hill 310 (310); Tai Hang Squatters Camp 2,547 (2,557); Ngau Tau Kok Squatters Camp 807 (807); Kam Tin 2,662 (2,602); Fanling Children's Camp 363 (365).

The total for May 17 was 11,715, compared with 11,570 on May 10, showing an increase of 145.

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Brazil Bans Foreign Banks

A ban on operations of all foreign banks of deposit in Brazil, effective June 30, 1946, was ordered by President Getulio Vargas in a decree just published.

There are 10 foreign banks so classifiable operating in Brazil including the National City Bank of New York, Royal Bank of Canada and London and the South America Bank. The three had total deposits of nearly \$87,000,000 at the end of 1940.

Under the decree the only banks of deposit permitted to function in Brazil after the effective date would be those whose capital "belongs entirely to individuals of Brazilian nationality."

Decree Surprises
Nationalisation of bank was provided in the constitutions of 1934 and 1937, but banking circles said they were surprised by the decree since the proposal seemed to have been shelved.

Banking spokesmen added they were hopeful of some alteration in the plan before it becomes effective. They also said it was necessary that they obtain an exact definition of a "bank of deposit," particularly to determine whether they could continue other operations.

H.K. Trade Controller Replies

→ FROM PAGE ONE

It is for this reason that licences must undergo strict scrutiny.

"He says, there is certainly something wrong in the department for withholding or refusing licences without giving any reason. If this is so, he is in possession of more information than the Secretary of State who had ordered this."

"In the same paragraph he refers to the fact that unreasonable hitches and questions are raised owing to personal whims. I would be glad if he could produce evidence of this to me, in which case, I will take drastic action. If he cannot produce this, I would suggest that he owes an apology."

"As regards the later part of his letter, the fact that I have taken due notice of his complaint is shown by this interview I have given. As to the reasons for secrecy, if he will only be good enough to come and see me, I would be very glad to go into the matter with him so far as he can be done."

"No one seems to remember that to handle two to three thousand licences a day is a very big task when all require careful scrutiny."

"For the convenience of the public we endeavour, when we take in licences at our receiving office and give a slip in return, to put them through, if presented in the morning, by late afternoon, and if presented in the afternoon, by the next morning. Unfortunately, this seems to have been taken as a guarantee instead of as an announcement of what it is hoped to do."

"Any question over permits must inevitably lead to delay and how long that may be it is impossible to say."

"There is one point on which the public can help, in the issuing office, everybody tries to recover permits at 9.30 or 2.30. Result is that there is an enormous congestion for about an hour or so, and after that, as often as not, the office is empty and permits are left waiting."

CRETE FIGHTING INCREASES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Heraklion, and also on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.

Preliminary Strafing
By 6.30 a.m. on May 20, there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Heraklion and Rattino.

Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting is still going on and that a considerable number of parachutists were reported to be wearing New Zealand battle dress.

There is no information about happenings to-day.

LATE NEWS
POLICE GUARD MAGISTRACY

With a strong cordon of police guarding all entrances to the Central Magistracy, as well as the precincts of the court, 50 former night soil coolies awaited to appear before Mr H. G. Sheldon this morning charged with disorderly conduct.

It is stated that one of 11 years who was arrested with the other demonstrators, has since been released. A large crowd gathered outside of the Magistracy in anticipation of the court proceedings; they were apparently relatives and friends of the detained coolies.

U.S. Ambassador Leaves H.K.

Mr Clarence E. Gauss, new United States Ambassador to China, has left Hongkong for Chungking. He was accompanied by his naval and military attaches and Mr Buttrick, Counselor of the U.S. Embassy in China.

President Roosevelt Thanked



In connection with the current "China Week" in the United States, Chinese youth in the Colony have prepared a letter of thanks to President Roosevelt for American aid and encouragement to China. It is expected that the letter will bear more than 100,000 signatures. Here a girl student is seen signing her name at the Students' Relief Association. (Photo: New China Newsphotos).

FIREWATCH PLAN SUCCESS

The fire-watchers scheme has already saved thousands of lives and millions of pounds worth of national assets, states Mr Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, in a foreword to a new memorandum on the Fire Prevention (Business Premises) Order.

"Since the introduction of the fire prevention orders," writes Mr Morrison, "no such raid has succeeded on anything like the scale of those which preceded it."

"The scheme has saved the lives of thousands of persons as well as many millions of pounds' worth of national assets vital to the war effort."

"In introducing the compulsory principle the Government was not concerned with protecting private property as such on easy terms, but with finding methods for preserving the great machine of civil life."

"I know it is asking a lot to expect the worker to leave his family and forgo his rest or to sacrifice some of his precious weekend."

To Employers

"I very much regret that it has to be done. It would take well over a million men to man an efficient full-time service, and they just aren't there."

"I want employers also to realise this: I emphasise very strongly the importance of their seeing that their fire-watchers have the amenities which are laid down in the memorandum and are so necessary to those performing these duties."

"If they can do more I hope they will."

Cuffs On Trousers Doomed

Trousers with cuffs may disappear from the British market as a war economy measure.

Tailors forced to economise by a 70 percent. cut in wool supplies, want to abolish the trousers turnup. They say it will save 100 yards of material in every 1,000 suits.

They are talking too, of shorter jackets, of single-breasted instead of double-breasted coats and of standard sizes for suits but the straight trouser leg is likely to be the first move.

T. R. Hewitt, secretary of the Federation of Merchant Tailors wears turnups himself, because it's the thing to do, but he thinks they're unhygienic.

"Have you ever turned down your turnup and seen the dust inside?" he asked.

The turnup is a product of the last war. A few years ago the straight leg came back but it went out again almost overnight.

French Merchant Navy Adopts Nazi Technique

LONDON, May 21, (Reuter).—Following the Nazi example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships. The French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered captains of all French merchant ships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

Fleet Tonnage

An order to this effect signed by Rear Admiral Aupiais on behalf of Admiral Darlan, recently came into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. It states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose persons to punishment."

Reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans.

It has been known for some time that all manifestos for French merchant ships must be submitted to the Commission, and therefore, all movements of French merchant ships are controlled by the Commission.

At the time of the Armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling a quarter of a million tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore, it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1½ million tons.

No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship.

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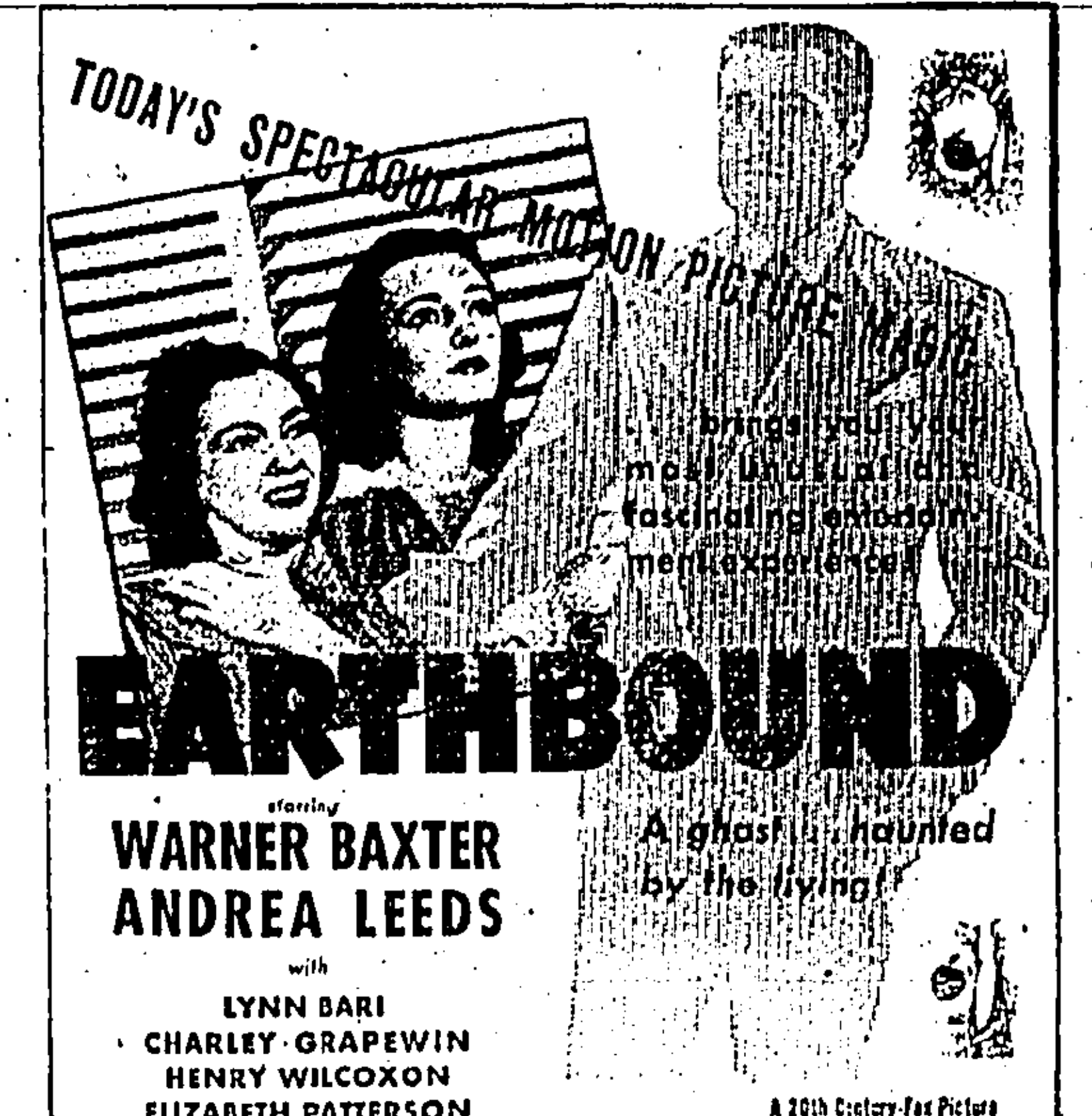
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Daladier's Flat Burgled

The Paris flat of M. Daladier, former French Premier, has been burgled. No money or valuables were taken, but his desk and library were ransacked.

BAN ON RACING IN EIRE
Horse racing, horse jumping competitions, polo, hunting, dog racing and coursing have been banned throughout Eire. The Order has been issued by the Department of Agriculture because of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

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CRETE FIGHTING INCREASES IN SEVERITY: NEW ATTACKS

Situation Well In Hand — Official

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Immediately the House of Commons met to-day, the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation in Crete.
In the Suda Bay area, he said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 p.m. yesterday. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the greater part were accounted for.
The fighting continues and the situation was reported to be in hand at 9 p.m.

DUKE OF AOSTA SURRENDERS

With Five Other Generals
NAIROBI, May 21 (Reuter).—The Duke of Aosta, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia, surrendered yesterday. This is announced in a British G.H.Q. communique, which states:

The method of attack was dive-bombing by Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutists.
In Heraklion and Retimo areas, the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.
It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity.

CHATTEY TRIAL OPENS

Judge Hears Case In Open Court

The trial of Captain Walter Harold Powlesland Chattey of the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who is charged with committing an unnatural offence, began before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.
Mr E. H. Williams, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting and Hon. Mr Leo d'Almada, Jr., is defending. Mr d'Almada is instructed by Mr R. M. M. King of Messrs Johnson, Stokes & Master.
At a previous hearing, Mr d'Almada applied for a Special Jury to be empanelled and the application was granted.
This morning the following comprised members of the Special Jury hearing the case: Messrs E. Cook (Foreman), Lee Tao-man, H. S. Hills, F. L. da Silva, Lo Yik-tong and O. Eager and T. B. Wilson.

No Authorities
Before the Prosecution opened its case, Mr d'Almada said that he had an application to make and that was for the trial of the Accused to be heard in camera.
Mr d'Almada said that he had no Authorities in support of this proposition but it was within the jurisdiction of His Lordship in criminal proceedings to order that the trial be heard in camera if it be in the interest of justice so to do.
Mr d'Almada submitted that in interpreting the phrase "in the interest of justice," the widest considerations must be taken into account not only of such matters as justice at the trial proper but justice in its widest sense.
Defending Counsel said that as His Lordship knew, the Accused was a member of a Regiment stationed in Syria.

NO TRUCE ON NIGHT BOMBINGS

Questioner Rebuffed

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—A laconic "No" was returned by Mr Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to a question in the House of Commons to-day suggesting that Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.
The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to the appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Chichester and Bristol and also Mr Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.
A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by asserting that it was unfortunate that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."
Mr Attlee replied: "It is not practicable to think that you can come to any agreement with Germany."

Evacuation Of Syria

British Consul Leaves

HAIFA, May 21 (Reuter).—Americans and British continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching here from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.
When more German planes were reported to have arrived at the Palmira and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes with British and Free French crews bombed the German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.
British Consul Leaves
PARIS, May 21 (Reuter).—The British Consul-General at Beirut has left for Palestine. British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States Consul, says the German-controlled Paris radio.
For India Or South Africa
DAMASCUS, May 21 (Reuter).—Confirming the instructions of the French authorities, the British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.
The staff of the consulate at Damascus left the capital last Saturday.
British leaving the country have been advised to go to either India or South Africa.
The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.
Enter Palestine
HAIFA, May 21 (Reuter).—Over 100 British and American residents in Lebanon, including the teaching staff and many students of the American University at Beirut, crossed the frontier into Palestine to-day. More are expected to follow them.

WE STRENGTHEN HOLD ON IRAQ

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—The British position at Fallujah in Iraq has been consolidated, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique.
An enemy attack was intercepted by patrolling fighters and driven off.
Raschid aerodrome was heavily bombed at dawn yesterday. Considerable damage was done to the hangars and other buildings.
German aircraft which raided Habbaniyah during the afternoon did some slight damage. British fighters intercepted them and it is believed that at least two enemy machines were severely damaged.

Late Mr Eu Tong-sen Funeral To-day

Volunteers, Police Reserves and A.R.P. personnel were represented at the funeral this morning of the late Mr Eu Tong-sen, the well-known multi-millionaire and racehorse owner, who passed away rather suddenly on May 11.
The procession, which was a mile long, started from the late Mr Eu's castle at Bonham Road at 10 a.m., towards Hollywood Road, Wellington Street and Queen's Road to Yat Pit Ting, Kennedy Town, where the last respects will be paid.
The Cortege
The cortege was headed by a band from the Hongkong & Singapore Brigade, R.A., about 20 Chinese of the Volunteer Defence Corps, 100 members of the Chinese Company of the Chinese Police Reserves and 50 members of the A.R.P.
As the procession passed Mr Eu's firm, the Eu Yang Sang, at 100 Queen's Road Central, it stopped for a while to enable the employees to pay their respects to their late employer.
Floral Tributes
There were over 20 vehicles bearing wreaths. Among the senders of floral tributes were His Excellency TURN to Back Page, Column 5

Statement On Hess To-morrow

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—When questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr Winston Churchill promised a statement to-morrow "which I think will relieve all anxiety."

INCOME TAX IN MALAYA Commons Query

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Income tax in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.
Mr G. H. Hall, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, answered these questions, giving details and adding his appreciation of Malaya's very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.
The Labour member, Mr Parker, asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as Britain.
Mr Hall stated that in one of the territories, no income tax had ever before been levied, and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now. There was much controversy concerning the matter "and I think that it is a very plucky effort by the Government to introduce it now."



Heroes Of The Blitz

Among the many heroes which the European war has discovered, none rank higher than the gallant civilian rescue parties who work ceaselessly and in the face of constant danger during the Nazi aerial blitz raids. This picture gives a vivid impression of this. It shows a rescue party at work after a bomb had destroyed a lodging house and badly injured one man.

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In Syria
In Syria, two Junkers troop-carrying planes on the ground at Palmira were bombed and damaged.
At Damascus, a few German aircraft were attacked, but the results could not be observed.
Rounding Up Rebels
CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—A British G.H.Q. communique to-day states: "Following the capture of Fallujah, Iraq, operations are continuing in the area to round up rebel detachments. A number of prisoners have been taken."
"Habbaniyah and Basra remain quiet."
Raschid Ali Claim
VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—A claim that his planes bombed Habbaniyah yesterday evening causing "great damage and starting fires" is made in a Raschid Ali communique to-day, and is quoted by a Vichy news agency.
The communique also claims that three British planes were shot down and others were damaged.
H.E. Indisposed
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, is reported this morning to be slightly indisposed and to be under medical care.

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French Regt. Deserts In Syria, Rumour

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—There is good reason to believe that a French regiment in Syria has deserted to the Free French troops, says Radio Brazzaville.
The regiment concerned is commanded by a colonel, a very capable and resolute man and popular among both French and natives.
"We cannot yet disclose his name," said the announcer, who added that he had been speaking to the Vichy authorities in Syria was spreading.
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See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50

for 3 days prepaid

FOUND.

ON MAY 16, Black Cocker Dog, If not claimed within three days, may be sold, will be sold and proceeds donated to the Bomber Fund. Apply Mrs. Hoag, Jockey Club Stables.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ford V8 sedan 4 door, in excellent condition and appearance. 20 miles per gallon. Owner driven. Lowest price \$1,350. Box 590, "Hongkong Telegraph".

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4. (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

Ex-Night Soil Coolies Still Demonstrating

A further demonstration by unemployed ex-night soil coolies—in this case all women—was started early this morning outside of the Post Office in Pedder Street.

About 20 women took part, but in the face of a strong contingent of police which formed a cordon round the building, the demonstrators contented themselves by squatting on the pavement, and made no attempt to break into the building.

Inquiries at the Urban Council office disclosed that the women, at least up to 9.30 had made no effort to present any requests to U.D.C. officials, and it seems that they are indulging purely in a passive sit-down demonstration.

Pilgrimages

SIMLA, May 21 (Reuter).—It is announced that in view of the disturbed conditions in Iraq, the Raj is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to holy places to postpone their journeys.

PEPPER'S LATEST

Senator Claude Pepper of the United States has introduced legislation to abolish poll taxes as a requirement for voting in the national elections.

PAY WHAT YOU LIKE

FOR THE WORDS

AND MUSIC

OF

"There'll Always be an England"

TOTAL PROCEEDS TO THE BOMBER FUND

Obtainable at:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.
KING'S THEATRE
S. C. M. POST

HONG KONG POLO CLUB

Boundary Street, Kowloon

GYMKHANA

IN AID OF B.W.O.F.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir Geoffrey Northcote, K.C.M.G.

SATURDAY, MAY 24th at 3 p.m.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regt. (D.C.O.)

by kind permission of Lt-Col H. W. M. Stewart, C.M.E., M.C., and Officers will play during the afternoon.

Conductor: Mr. W. E. Kifford, Bandmaster.

Programme

3.00—JUMPING COMPETITION

(a) China Ponies.
(b) Australian Ponies.

4.00—ALARM RACE.

4.30—MUSICAL CHAIRS

5.00—V. C. RACE ON MULES (for all ranks).

5.30—POLO MATCH

(The "Diehard" Trophy).

6.30—COCKTAIL CABARET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 26th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Feet	Upset Price
1	455	Between Field Road and Fung Street and Mong Kok.	as per sale plan.	2.00	544,000	\$1,350

The purchaser of the lot will be required to pay to the auctioneer in cash the sum of \$1,755.00 (being 10% of the upset price) immediately after the fall of the hammer, the balance of the premium being paid in accordance with the Conditions of Sale.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 10th July, 1941, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd July to the 24th July inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 14th May, 1941.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:—

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

16-cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

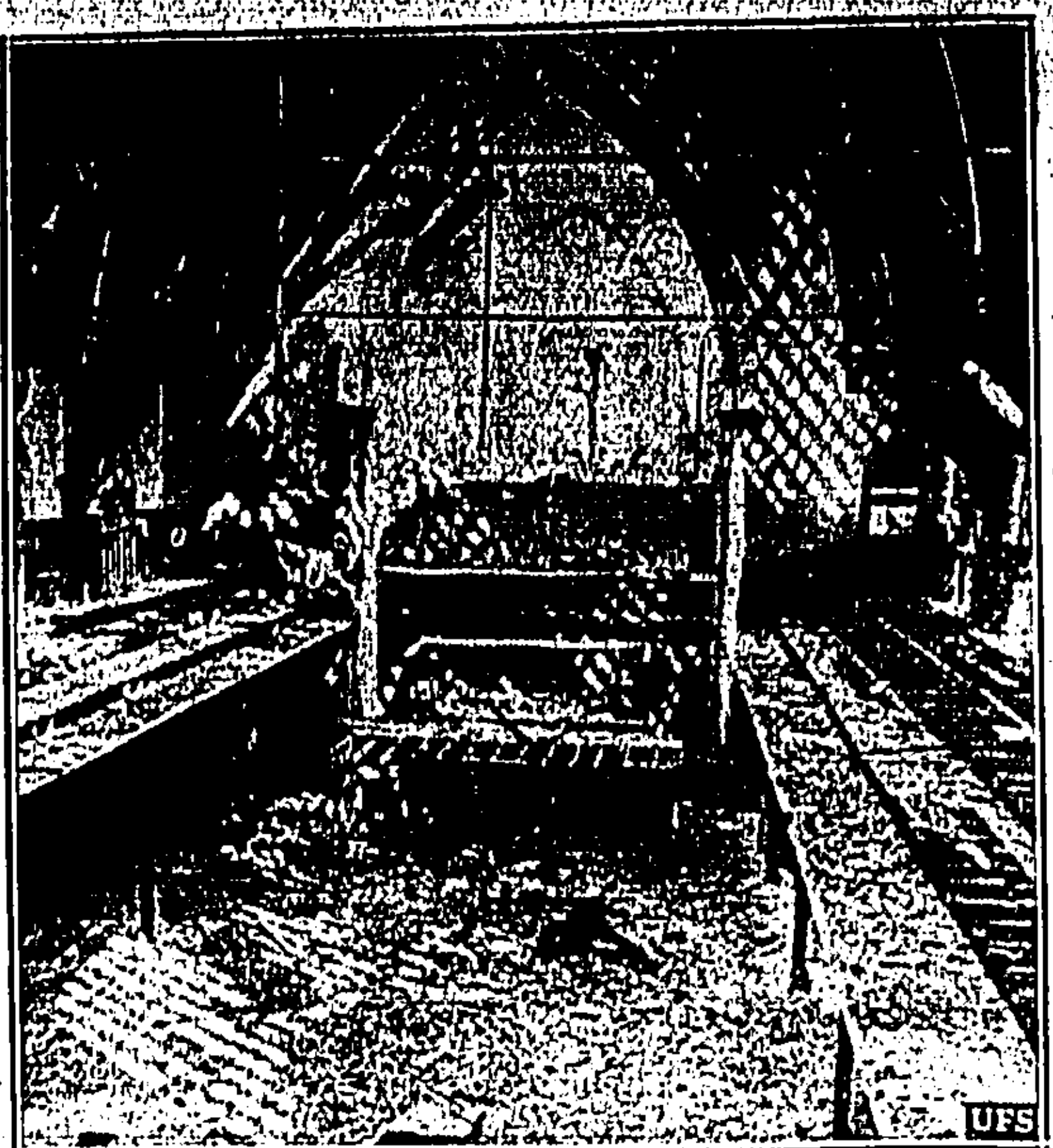
SUPPORT THE BOMBER FUND

Total to date:

\$1,940,472.70

Remitted to London:

\$116,889.19.6d



ANCIENT CHURCH BOMBED—Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, oldest Congregational church in London, dating from 1616, is a shambles after Hitler's air raiders flew over. The Church was enlarged in 1856 by American subscriptions.

Darlan Hissed By Frenchmen

Hostile Demonstration

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Free French newspaper, "La France," has published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:

Admiral Darlan visited Beauvais in Northern France on April 24. It was the first time since the collapse that the inhabitants had seen any French uniform different from the now worn by prisoners working in those parts. There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Admiral Darlan had a meagre meal of sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the Commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Admiral Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe and when he saw the crowd, he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesman visiting a provincial town.

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Admiral Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted: "Frenchie! Behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply: "Yes, by whose fault? Who signed the Armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Admiral Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration.

Sir Robert Vansittart Retiring

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Sir Robert Vansittart having expressed a desire to retire from his appointment as Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government on reaching the age of 60 in June next, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has reluctantly agreed to accept his resignation, but it is announced that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State will continue to enjoy the benefit of Sir Robert's advice when the occasions arise.

A barony of the United Kingdom will be conferred on Sir Robert in the forthcoming birthday honours list.

Demonstrators In Court

Forty-five women, all former night soil carriers, appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with disorderly conduct.

Superintendent W. P. Thompson prosecuted and said that he had no evidence to offer against four of the defendants, who were, as a result, discharged.

The remaining 41 pleaded guilty and were remanded until Saturday in order to allow the police to carry out further inquiries. Fourteen were allowed bail in \$100 each and the rest in \$50 each.

Two juveniles were also charged in the juvenile court. One pleaded guilty, the other not guilty, and both were remanded for 24 hours.

DETROIT, May 21 (Reuter).—The Hudson motor car strike has been settled. Wages have been increased by ten cents an hour.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2%
Demand London	1/2%
T.T. Shanghai	445
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	102 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	48 1/2
T.T. Batavia	45 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	149 1/2
T.T. Saigon	104 1/2
T.T. France	—
T.T. Switzerland	102 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25
4 m/s France	—
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03 1/2

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS

H.K. Banks	1,310 n.
H.K. Banks	75 n.
H. K. Banks (H.K.)	70 n.
Chartered	8 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B.	23 n.
Mercantile C.	11 n.
East Asia	71 n.

INSURANCES

Cantons	220 n.
Union	405 n.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H. K. Fire	170 n.

SHIPPING

Douglas	120 n.
Stamboats	8 n.
Indo-China P.	80 n.
Indo-China D.	60 n.
Shell (Bearers)	40/7 1/2 n.
Waterboats	0.55 n.

DOCKS ETC.

Wharves	85 1/2 n.
Docks	14.05 n.
Provident	5.15 n.
Shai Dockyards	20 1/2 n.

MINING

Kollan	11 n.
Kuabs	8 n.
H.K. Mines	1 1/4 n.

LANDS

Hotels	2.85 b.
Land	31 b. & sn.
Lands 4% Debentures	97 1/2 n.
Shai Lands Sh.	13 n.
Humphreys	8.70 n.
H.K. Realities	2.70 b.
Chinese Estates	.99 n.

UTILITIES

Trams	15.00 n.
Peak Trams (old)	7 1/2 n.
Peak Trams (new)	3 1/2 n.
Star Ferries	51 3/4 n.
Y. Ferries x.d.	21.35 n.
China Lights (old)	5.70 b.
China Lights (new)	1 1/2 n.
H.K. Electrics (old) x. rts.	\$22 n.
H.K. Electrics (new)	21 1/2 n.
H.K. Electrics Hts	11 1/2 n.
Manco Electric	18.00 n.
Sandakan Lights	.12 n.
Telephones (old)	22.60 n.
Telephones (new)	.9 1/4 n.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald; Macg. (Ord.), Sh.	.30 n.
Cald; Macg. (Pref.), Sh.	.125 n.
Canton Ices	.1 n.
Cements	.13 1/2 n.
H.K. Ropes	.00 b.

STORES, &c.

Dairy Farms	17 1/4 n.
Watsons	.04 n.
Lane Crawford	.7 1/4 n.
Sinceres	2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	.30 n.
Powell Ltd.	.1 1/4 n.

COTTON MILLS

Ewo Sh.	35 1/2 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	.205 n.
MISC.	—
H.K. Govt 4%	.87 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/4% (1934)	.84 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/4% (1940)	.84 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 GSBds.	.28 n.
Entertainments	.04 b.
Constructions (old)	1.00 n.
Constructions (new)	.1 n.
Vibro Piling	.720 n.
Marmans Inv. (Long)	.07 n.
Marmans Inv. (H.K.)	2 1/4 n.

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—

After question time, the House of Commons to-day spent the day in a secret session, presumably debating war supplies.

French Merchant Navy Adopts Nazi Technique

LONDON, May 21, (Reuter).—Following the Nazi example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships. The French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered captains of all French merchant ships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

An order to this effect signed by Rear Admiral Auphan on behalf of Admiral Darlan, recently came into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. It states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose persons to punishment."

Reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans.

It has been known for some time that all manifests for French merchant ships must be submitted to the Commission, and, therefore, all movements of French merchant ships are controlled by the Commission.

Fleet Tonnage
According to a Vichy broadcast last February, the total French merchant navy at the time of the Armistice was estimated at 2 1/2 million tons. It was stated that Britain had detained 100 French ships, totalling 450,000 tons, that General de Gaulle had in his hands ships totalling 43,000 tons and ships of 57,000 tons had been sunk.

At the time of the Armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling a quarter of a million tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore, it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1 1/2 million tons.

No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship.

Turko-Nazi Frontier

Talk Of Re-opening

ISTANBUL, May 21 (Reuter).—The railway bridges on the Turco-Greek frontier blown up by the Turks for the sake of security when the Germans advanced into Greek territory may soon be reconstructed.

Turkish, German and Bulgarian railway delegates, it is understood, are to confer at a frontier town to consider the matter.

The negotiations also involve Turkey's rail traffic with Bulgaria and Central Europe which has been completely held up since the Germans penetrated Greek Thrace.

Lucas Leaving Hongkong

Back To United States

After about two weeks' visit in Chungking, Mr. Henry Lucas, publisher of "Time," and Mrs. Lucas have returned to Hongkong by plane. They boarded a J.C.J.L. liner this morning for Manila where they will wait for a clipper to return to the United States.

Mr. Lucas told the "Central News" that he was favourably impressed by his visit in China's wartime capital.

RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 3145 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

"Broadcasting in the Blitz"

Talk by M. J. Abbott

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second. H.K.T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Inter-cession.
12.30 Ambrose and His Orchestra.
12.50 Turner Layton (Vocal).
1 Local Time Signal.

1.01 Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major—K.493.
1.25 A Song.
Grunt O Love (from "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart).....Tiana Lennitz (Soprano) with Orchestra.
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 Louis Levy and His Gaumont British Symphony.
2.15 Close Down.
5.45 Indian Programme.
6.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 A "Swing" Programme.
7 London Relay—The News.
7.15 London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."
7.30 Humorous and Vocal Variety.
8 Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 Al Hollington at the Organ.
Irving Berlin Memories; Medley of Serenades.
8.15 Studio—Local Newsletter.
8.30 Musical Comedy Selections.
9 London Relay—The News and News Commentary.

9.15 Studio—"Broadcasting in the Blitz."
Talk by M. J. Abbott.
9.30 Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra with Marie Olczewska (Contralto).
9.45-10 News in French (on Short Wave Only).
9.45 Benno Moisevitich at the Piano.

10 London Relay—"To Talk of Many Things."
By Shaw Desmond (Irish author).
10.15 Beethoven—"Prometheus" Overture Op. 43 and Quartet in F Major.
11 Close Down.

Exploitation Of Manchukuo
OSAKA, May 21 (Domei).—The Japanese-Manchukuo Enterprises Company was formally inaugurated here to-day as a joint corporation of Japanese and Manchukuo interests for the purpose of engaging in various business enterprises in Japan and Manchukuo.

The new concern is capitalised at Yen 10,000,000, a quarter paid up.

Raid On Malta Costs Us One Fighter
CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—An enemy attack was made on Malta and some damage was caused to the aerodrome and civil property. There were no service casualties.

One British fighter, which drove off the enemy, was shot down but the pilot is safe.

Jewellery

The Perfect Gift—

SOLITAIRE RINGS.

RINGS with Diamonds,

Sapphires, Rubies and

Emeralds.

Latest Novelties in

DIAMOND

WRISTWATCHES

Sennet Freres

High Class Jewellers

Pedder St., Hongkong.

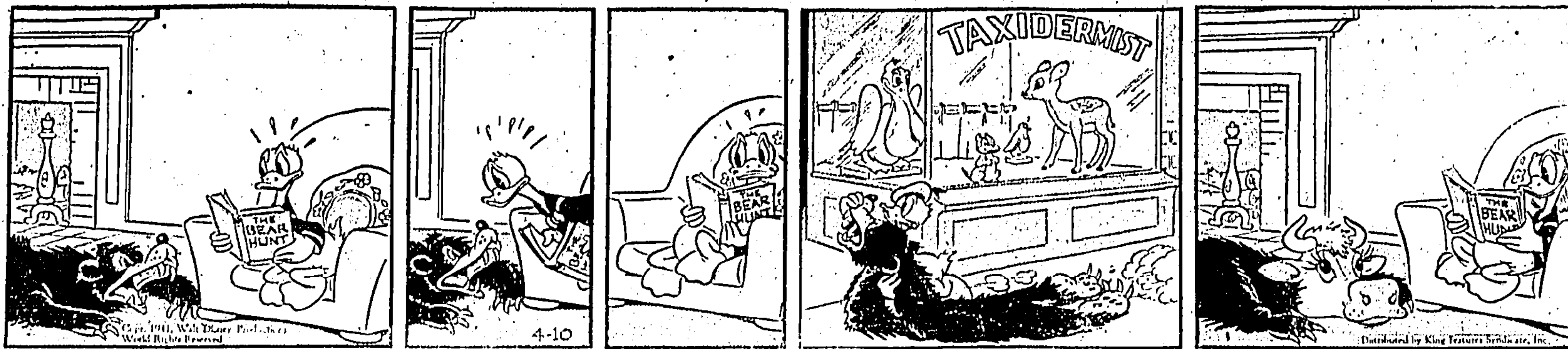
BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Paid-up Capital.....£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Special! Delicious!
AUSTRALIAN PORK BRAWN
 \$1.00 per lb.
 IDEAL FOR A COLD SNACK
 PROVISION DEPT. TEL. 28151
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Yeah, it's a nice sweater she made for me all right, but I wonder who was holding the yarn while she knitted."

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Hiding of leather
- 2—Contests
- 3—Purpura
- 4—Old World shrub
- 5—Light green
- 6—Part of mouth
- 7—Charitable gift
- 8—Ocean
- 9—Hail on an
- 10—Hill of predators
- 11—Pounds (abbr.)
- 12—Prests; double
- 13—Kind of tree
- 14—Youth
- 15—Horse compartment
- 16—Case for small
- 17—Particulate (French)
- 18—Feminine ending
- 19—Decay
- 20—Bright color
- 21—Hollow for
- 22—Steamship (abbr.)
- 23—Play on words
- 24—Heats of burden
- 25—Army order (abbr.)
- 26—Purchasable
- 27—Umbra
- 28—Weep convulsively
- 29—Doubtful
- 30—Hut on haunches
- 31—Jumps
- 32—Duration
- 33—Without of applause
- 34—Are under obligation
- 35—Pertaining to sun
- 36—Fertile soil
- 37—Piece of cloth
- 38—Build
- 39—Chinese general
- 40—First woman
- 41—Man's name
- 42—River in Switzerland

DOWN

- 1—Those who devise plans
- 2—In Greek mythology, personification of death
- 3—Frane (Island)
- 4—Volcano on island of Martinique
- 5—River in Italy
- 6—Obtain
- 7—Put new lining on
- 8—Remove from one place to other
- 9—Needs
- 10—Mostly heretofore
- 11—Belonging to foot of two syllables
- 12—Ton (abbr.)
- 13—Belonging to Edward
- 14—Sewing instrument
- 15—Falls
- 16—Title of respect
- 17—Heaped up
- 18—First name of hero of "Forty Thieves"
- 19—Devour
- 20—Nerves
- 21—Water-holding device
- 22—Place
- 23—Pertaining to punishment
- 24—Pertaining to use
- 25—Hurry
- 26—Employ
- 27—Man's name
- 28—Naval force
- 29—Conduct affairs of
- 30—Strive for superiority
- 31—Constellation
- 32—Musical production
- 33—Petroleum
- 34—One who goes past
- 35—Reverential ear
- 36—Small child
- 37—Feathers on bird's head
- 38—Pours
- 39—Threaded fastening device
- 40—First part of name of German sorcerer
- 41—Heating oven
- 42—Historical period
- 43—Fruit drink
- 44—Alcoholic drink
- 45—Small child
- 46—Intensifying interjection
- 47—Note of scale

We saw troops land from the sky

FROM out of the cloud above a stretch of English downland came a big troop-carrier plane. Suddenly a figure leaped from it. A parachute swelled out.

Another parachutist followed. And others came after him in quick succession.

The big plane passed on. More machines followed, more men floated down.

I was watching British armed parachute troops in training, writes a "Daily Herald" reporter.

For a good many months these troops have been at their exercises.

Their existence had been one of the best-kept secrets of the war—they were practising dropping from the skies and seizing or damaging key points behind the lines even when Britain was expecting to be invaded last summer.

Their special arm badge shows a man suspended from a white parachute, with blue wings—something like the R.A.F. emblem—on each side.

The parachutists are volunteers who have been through a rigorous process of selection.

Many have distinguished themselves as sportsmen.

amateur or professional. Among them are Rugby and professional footballers, racing motorists, dirt-track riders.

All who are accepted have had to prove exceptional physical proficiency. The swimming test in particular is severe.

The men get special pay, but it is nothing like the fantastic sum that has been rumored.

Each parachute man carries a rifle, but supplementary equipment is dropped in containers by smaller parachutes.

Chief Watched

The men I saw looked rather "Welshian." Goggles hid their eyes and crash-helmets the shape of their heads.

Jackets were shaped to the hips. Trousers, fitted into the tops of their boots, which were on the German pattern.

The test that I watched was attended by many Army generals and R.A.F. officers and their staffs, among them General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Though the air-borne force in this exercise was small, much larger numbers could be effectively used if the need came.

The troops, unharnessed, their parachutes as soon as they landed, and rushed to a pre-arranged point, their weapons ready for action.

Everything went off with hardly a hitch.

True, one parachutist, in landing, twisted his ankle on rough ground, but not badly enough to prevent him from keeping up with his comrades. There was a comedy touch.

The Lost Car

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, one of the spectators, missed his car when the exercises were over.

One squad of parachutists had passed that way. Their instructions had been to use any means available to reach the objective, and the Prince's car had struck them as the most eligible vehicle.

The chauffeur protested; but there was something about the look of the parachutists and their bayonets that persuaded him to yield.

Not till the afternoon did the car, rejoin the Crown Prince.

A rich old man talks of money

WHAT does it feel like to be rich—and eighty? I went along to Lord Queenborough, influential figure in the Conservative Party, director of companies, and a man whose income has been estimated at £50,000 a year, to find out.

And Lord Queenborough did not know. Why? Because he is too busy putting in a full eight-hours' work-a-day to bother; almost too busy even to remember that he was about to celebrate his eightieth birthday.

"Money? No, it does not necessarily bring happiness," he said, as he sat at the head of the long table in the London council room of the Royal Society of St. George, of which he is president.

"It may bring content as you go along, because making money appears to be the sign of one's success."

"Yet, once you have reached the stage where you are independent it means nothing in itself. Except this. Wealth brings its own obligations. Every one has to recognise and live up to his ideals."

Thing that matters

What are those obligations? As Lord Queenborough sees it, his present service is to make the Royal Society of St. George known and active throughout the Empire.

"Unity of thought, that's the thing that matters," he fired at me. "If you get unity of thought then you bring along unity of action."

The work of the Royal Society of St. George is to strengthen the spirit of patriotism and carry forward the great English traditions.

"What does the society stand for? It stands for everything that is the opposite of Julian Huxley, who has just said that 'the concept of God has reached the limits of its usefulness.'"

"We believe that never was it more essential for the British people to preserve their old belief in Godliness."

"Compare Britain with Germany. If vicious propaganda such as the Germans use can go a long way towards achieving its purpose, how much better is ours! We have high ideals."

we must hammer them home.

"Sweeping social and economic changes will follow this war. We don't know what we shall have to face, except a lot of hard work. So we must be ready, keeping alive the spirit of England."

"Laziest dog"

And hercababouts Lord Queenborough looked over the top of his spectacles and right down the years. He was going back to his early days. Listen to him:—

"If I were starting again I would go to America or Canada. I was the laziest dog ever born, but I learned to get down to work in America."

"When I was at the railway shops in Derby they reported to my father that I was their worst pupil. Perhaps I liked Rugby football and lawn tennis too much."

"Yet I had to do something! My father had six sons, so I was packed off to America. I was given £100, and my father paid my passage and the first year's keep to the people to whom I went to learn ranching. The rest was left to me."

I can finish that American adventure, one stretching over twenty years. Lord Queenborough went from ranching—"I was one of a thousand youngsters in that part of the wild and woolly west"—to business life in St. Paul, Minnesota, had five years in Wall-street, and amassed a fortune.

Then he married the daughter of William C. Whitney, "father of the United States Navy" as Americans call him. After which came his return to England and entry into a full political life as M.P. for Cambridge from 1910 to 1917, a peerage in 1918, and presidency of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (Eastern Provincial Area).

It has been eighty years of richly patterned living.

I left Lord Queenborough. To his memories? No. At eighty, as I have said, he is thinking of the future—not the past.

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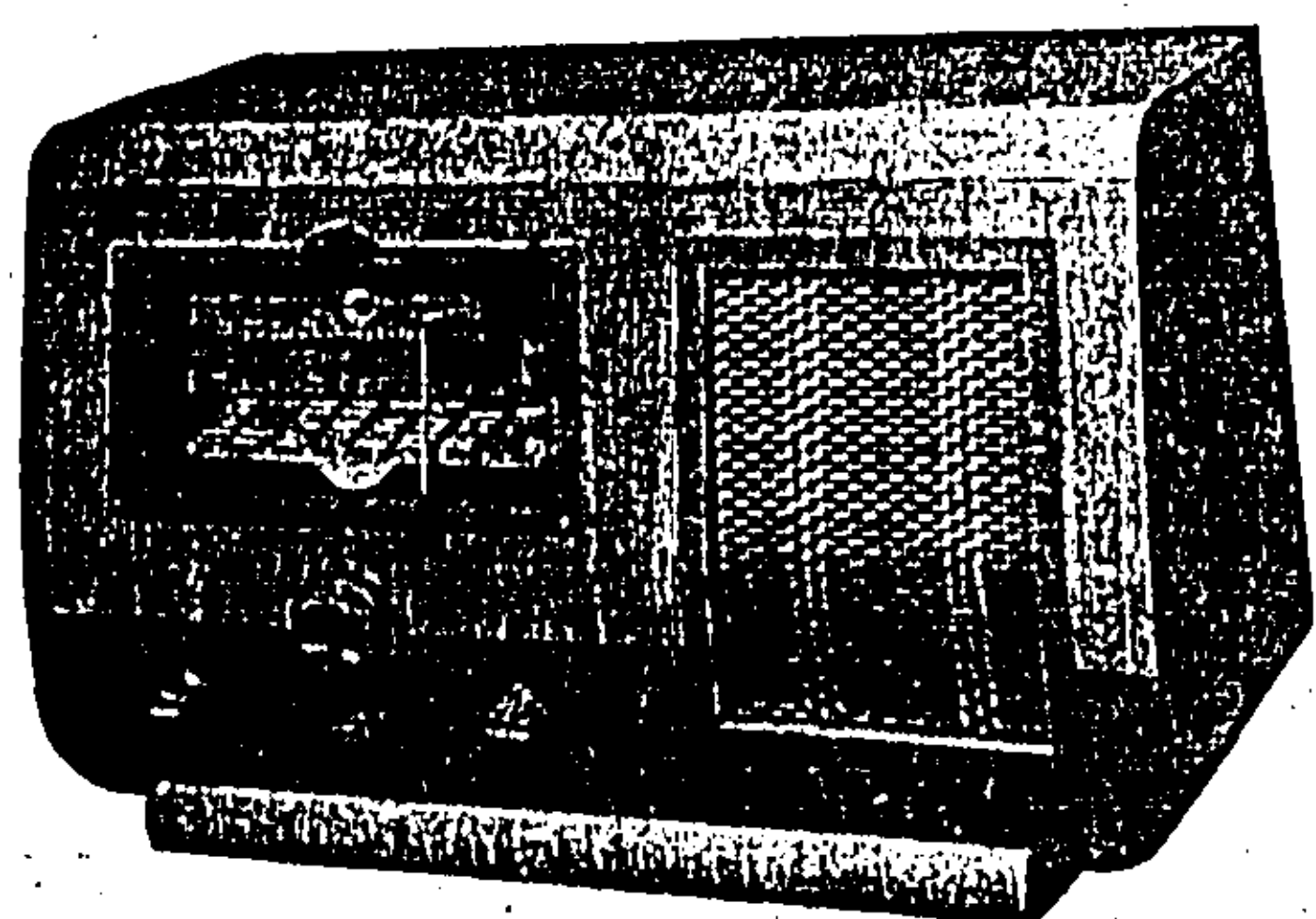


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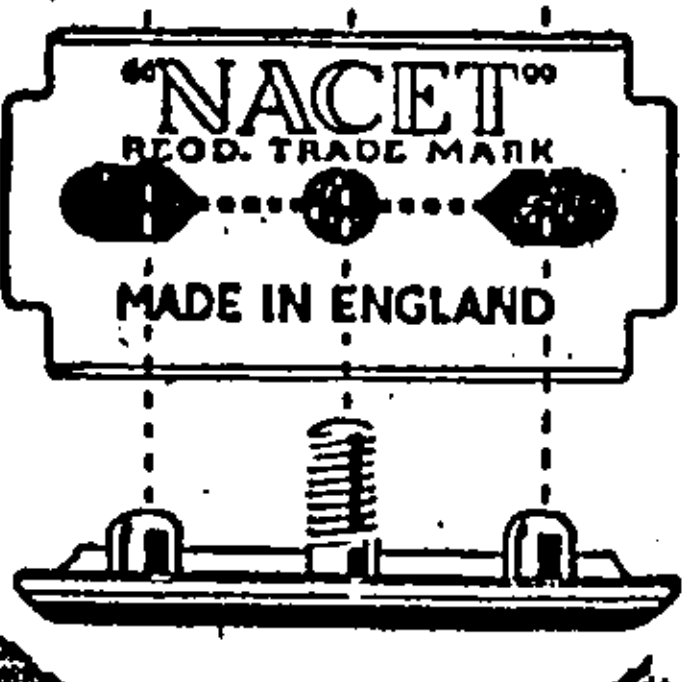
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INVASION OF CRETE

DETAILS of the German invasion of Crete by paratroopers are still too meagre to gain a complete and wholly accurate picture of the latest turn in the war, but, not unnaturally, immediate reaction took the form of speculation regarding the object of the Nazis in attempting such a hazardous undertaking. Is it a diversion in order to distract Britain's attention from more important ventures, such as an attack on Gibraltar? Is it a serious effort to hold one of the most strategic points in the Mediterranean, offering at the same time an ideal stepping stone for the transfer of men and materials to Syria, with the eventual aim of a drive against India and the Suez? Is it merely a practice invasion as a prelude to a similar attack against the British Isles? These appear to be the main considerations of such a venture and can be discussed as such.

The suggestion that the invasion will prove to be nothing more than an episode to create a diversion loses its attraction when it is realised that the successful occupation of Crete by the Nazis is a natural corollary both of the subjugation of Greece and the endeavour to assume control of Syria; neither is it likely that the Nazis now harbour any illusions of being capable of creating a diversion. British military leaders are prepared for anything and are not, therefore, easily distracted.

The proposition that the Crete affair is a prelude to a big Nazi drive in the Near East with its final objective India, comes from Germany, and there are so many discounting factors that it is hardly worth taking very seriously. It presupposes, for example, that not only is the occupation of Crete effected, but that afterwards the island is rendered immune from attacks both by the British navy and the British air force; and further that the Nazis succeed in reducing Asia Minor, and with the connivance of Russia, can attack India from Turkestan via the Caspian Sea. This is stretching the imagination.

It may well be that the Crete invasion is a rehearsal for the bigger show against Britain, but this is not likely to be the primary objective, but a secondary consideration. The most acceptable theory is that the Nazis are making a serious endeavour to drive British forces from a highly important and strategic base in the eastern Mediterranean, a base which, while it is in the hands of the Allies, is a severe handicap to German military aspirations in the Near East. Crete is a key position. It controls the sea approaches to Syria and Palestine from Greece and Italy, while it provides an ideal aerial base for operations in the eastern Mediterranean. This is recognised by both Britain and Germany, hence the Nazi attempt to secure its possession.

The Status of the SUEZ CANAL

By

Dr. LIN WO-CHIANG

The attacks made on the Suez Canal by Axis aircraft again focus public attention on the question of the legal status of this important inter-oceanic waterway. So far the damage done to the Canal is slight, and traffic has not been interrupted. But this may only be the beginning of a determined attempt on the part of a desperate belligerent to put this artery of world communication out of commission.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal to world traffic in 1869, the distance between most of the European and Asiatic ports has been shortened by five or six thousand miles. This short cut makes possible for more frequent trips to be made by the same number of ships, which would have to be multiplied if they had to go round the Cape of Good Hope, as they used to do. With the acute scarcity of ships in war time, the importance of keeping the Canal open becomes even more evident.

The fact that ten whole years were spent in its construction, a sum of not less than £20,000,000 was invested in the enterprise, and an international convention was finally concluded for its neutralisation, goes a long way to prove that it was early recognised that the existence of the Suez Canal would be a contribution towards ameliorating the economic life of the whole world. To-day there is hardly one nation that has not been benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the facilities which it offers. The Suez Canal has become so indispensable an institution of international life that its interruption even in time of war was not to be thought of. Such contingency was anticipated by the Convention of Constantinople in 1863, which stipulated that the canal was to be kept open to ships of all nations, in time of peace as well as of war.

Bold Undertaking

For a better comprehension of the true status of the Suez Canal, certain facts connected therewith, and such principles as apply to it, are briefly presented here.

The opening of the 19th Century saw a phenomenal growth of trade and cultural relations among nations; and, consequently, human minds have ever since been actively occupied with the problem of the improvement of the means of communication, with a view to overcoming distance and space. The installing of steam engines in ocean-going vessels and the spanning of electric telegraph across land and sea, are but a few instances of the attempts made in this direction during the first and second quarters of the last century. And it was at the beginning of the third quarter of that century, the year 1856, that the bold undertaking to remove the natural obstacle that laid between communication between Europe and Asia—the Isthmus of Suez—was proposed by the French engineer, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to the ruler of Egypt.

Lesseps, who secured the concession from the Khedive of Egypt to cut the isthmus, undertook to form a company for that purpose under the name of the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal. The capital of the company was subscribed by the Khedive of Egypt, France, England, Austria, and the Netherlands. Work began in 1859. The canal was opened in 1869. The original cost was £20,000,000, but vast sums have since been spent in improvements.

British Control

In 1875 the British Government bought all the shares owned by the Khedive, and thus became one of the principal shareholders of the Suez Canal Company. It was then declared that the Canal would be opened to ships of any nation, subject to the paying of tolls. But this right of passage was really only a right enjoyed by suzerainty. It might be withdrawn whenever the territorial Power, Egypt, or the Powers that had large control over the Canal company, chose to close it. Thus the question of keeping the Canal open to all nations at all times was raised.

On the opening of the Suez Canal, the attention of jurists and diplomats was at once drawn to the question as to how to secure free navigation upon

it for vessels of all kinds and all nations in time of peace as well as of war. In 1876 Sir Travers Twiss proposed the neutralisation of the Canal, and in 1879 the Institute of International Law passed a resolution in favour of the protection of free navigation on the Canal by an international treaty. After the revolt of Arabis Pasha, Great Britain proposed an international conference to the Powers for the purpose of neutralising the Canal; but it was not until October 29, 1888, that the Convention of Constantinople was signed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, Holland and Turkey. The signing of the Convention by Great Britain was accompanied by a reservation concerning her policy towards Egypt, which was then practically a British protectorate. But in 1904, in a treaty with France concerning Egypt and Morocco, Great Britain signified formal adherence to the Convention. Below are some of the articles in this Convention dealing with the freedom of passage:

Article 1. The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Article 2. They undertake not to interfere in any way with the security of that canal and its branches, the working of which shall not be exposed to any attempt at obstruction.

Article 3. The High Contracting Parties likewise undertake to respect the plant, establishments, buildings, and works of the Maritime Canal and of the Fresh-water Canal.

Article 4. The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the terms of Article 1 of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the Canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent Powers.

Points Evident

Before proceeding further, let us pause for a moment to examine more closely the above Convention in the light of the present European War, which is spreading to the Near East. The first thing that strikes one is that all the principal belligerents—in the present war,

Great Britain, Germany and Italy, are signatory Powers to this Convention. They are, therefore, all bound by the stipulations made in the Convention. Thus, the Axis Powers threw the Convention overboard when they deliberately raided the Canal.

The second important thing to note is that the Suez Canal is not "neutralised," in the sense as it is commonly understood. By neutralisation, it is usually meant not only abstention from acts of war, as in the case of neutrality, but also an obligation to abstain from warlike use of certain places and things which have had the neutral character stamped on them by international agreement. Enforced neutrality is, therefore, the essence of neutralisation.

The Canal Convention contains all the essentials of neutralisation; but it is different from neutralisation in some other respects:

The Convention

(1) If it were neutralised it would be closed to the warships of belligerents, whereas, by Article IV of the Convention, free passage is allowed "even to the ships of war of belligerents."

(2) The territorial Power, previously Turkey and now Egypt, is not obliged to remain neutral, as required of a neutralised state, although she is obliged to refrain from acts of hostility or "any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal," despite the fact that it lies wholly within her territory. The fact that Egypt has, to all appearances, cast her lot with Great Britain in this war will, therefore, not alter the legal status of the Suez Canal, and expose it to attacks by the Axis Powers. The Suez Canal enjoys a unique legal status. Its immunity from hostile attacks, and the obligation of keeping it permanently open to world traffic, cannot be adequately covered by the rules of neutrality or neutralisation. It is more: the Suez Canal is "internationalised."

(3) No right of war is to be exercised by the signatory Powers as belligerents, within the Canal area, as indicated in Article IV. The phrase "right of war," includes all kinds of hostile acts, and all the means employed to carry them out, whether by land, sea or air forces. That being so, an enemy who is using the Canal, even for the communication of military transport, cannot be attacked, nor can the canal be obstructed by any way to prevent its being used to the advantage of one's opponent, such as the Axis Powers have been attempting to do recently. They would be just as much entitled to make

used of the Canal, within the limit permitted by the Convention; as any other belligerent, if they were in a position to do so.

Quite apart from the Convention of Constantinople which establishes the legal status of the Suez Canal, international law and customs have in modern times always supported a right of passage on rivers which bound or traverse more than one State—the international rivers and straits which from an international highway between two seas.

Before the French Revolution, the riparian States on what are now called international rivers could, in the absence of special treaties, exclude foreign vessels altogether from those parts which ran through their territory. In 1792, however, the provisional Executive Council of France declared, *apropos* of the Scheldt, that "the stream of a river is the common, inalienable property of all countries which it bounds and traverses."

International Rivers

This has been accepted as a general principle; and the Vienna Congress in 1815 proclaimed that international rivers of Europe would be free for navigation by merchantmen of not only the riparians but of all States. The Peace Treaty of Paris of 1856 expressly declared that the principle of the Vienna Congress regarding free navigation on international rivers should become part of "European Public Law."

Since 1919, several important rivers, the Danube, for example, have been "internationalised."

A strait that forms an international highway is on the same category as an international river, except that greater freedom is enjoyed by foreign vessels, since not only merchantmen, but warships of all nations, are entitled to a right of innocent passage. The Straits of Magellan are of the type just described. In a dispute with Chile regarding freedom of navigation through these straits, the United States declared in 1879 that "the Government of the United States will not tolerate exclusive claims by any nation whatever to the Straits of Magellan." While Article V of the treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 provides: "Magellan's Straits are neutralised, and free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations..."

It may be concluded that these principles apply equally well on the Suez Canal.

Prescriptive Right

What is more, as regards the Suez Canal, it has by the passage of time conferred a prescriptive right to the enjoyment of the facilities it offers to all other States, signatory or non-signatory, which even the territorial Power—Egypt—cannot rescind. It has become the "common, inalienable property" of all nations who have been using it and have contributed by the tolls paid towards its upkeep and improvement since 1869. They have helped to make the Suez Canal what it is to-day, and will not tolerate its being destroyed or obstructed by unprincipled belligerents.

The outrageous attacks on the Canal by the Axis Powers remind one of the story of the fox in the vineyard, which cried "the grapes are sour," after all attempts to get at them failed. But the proverbial fox had done better; it did not uproot the vines, instead it said, "like them who will."

However, in this case, the world depends not on the generosity of Germany and Italy for free passage; it demands rather as of right—a right sanctioned by international convention and law—that they leave the Suez Canal alone.

ALL SYRIA IS PRO-BRITISH

By Pertinax

WHILE an Anglo-Turkish system of defence under its commanding officer, in full parade attire is being put in shape from Cyrenalca to tire to avoid suspicion, slipped away to join the which the British Fleet and the Royal Air Force British forces in the south. In that manner, add their offensive possibilities—can it be ex-Syria went out of the war—Syria which General pecked that French-mandated Syria will not be Weygand had tried hard to use as a lever to rouse involved in the struggle, that, to the end of the the Balkan states against the Nazi empire.

All positions have been reversed. To-day Syria is being put in the hands of the British. Last June the mandated territory was garnished with 125,000 men, a nucleus of three French divisions and Syrian, Tunisian as well as Senegalese levies. The three divisions have taken leave of his officers, he told them, filled with been sent back to France at the request of the Italian armistice commission.

Thus Syria has been left in the hands of a not too efficient force. Recently older officers were sent from Vichy to strengthen them and General Dentz, formerly head of military intelligence at French general headquarters, who last June, was appointed military governor of Paris as soon as the decision not to defend that city was made, has been given Mittelhauser's post. The arms taken from the troops have not been destroyed. They are kept under Italian control in arsenals and depots where Senegalese soldiers mount guard. The whole population is by on a message sent by Marshal Henri Philippe described as pro-British, irrespective of creed and race. Even the patriarch of the Maronites, the staff to General Mittelhauser, alone broke away traditional pillar of French influence in the Lebanon. He had authorised a Polish brigade to go over to Palestine and being placed under the British cause. The current talk of the to Syria eight months ago, which followed close-soldiers mount guard. 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Japanese Navy Day

Asian Mission Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Plans are afoot to stress the significance of Navy Day on May 27 in view of the Imperial Navy's increasing mission in national defence.

As part of the programme, special films picturing the activities of the Navy will be shown. Admiral Koshiro Okawa, Minister of the Navy, this afternoon stood before the camera of the Japan Newsreels Company in the Ministerial Room in the Navy Ministry.

In his speech Admiral Okawa tells the nation that the Imperial Navy is faced by a critical world situation which is daily growing in gravity. The Imperial Japanese nation is vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia in pursuance of the great spirit of Hakko Ichu underlying the Imperial foundation.

The Navy Minister urges the nation to devote the utmost efforts for developing the everlasting prosperity of the Empire through the current difficult times by consolidating national unity and conserving resources.

Naval Air Arm Will Protect U.S. Freighters

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The American Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small improved aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Navy Minister, Colonel Frank Knox, at a press conference to-day.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 consisted of 3,476 aircraft, of which 1,394 were added during the past year.

He added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 996 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 for the same period last year.

Deliveries To Britain
About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

The training of pilots had been accelerated five-fold within a year.

Axis In The Home Japanese Women For Nazi Congress

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Three Japanese women delegates including the president of the Japan Women's College, the director of the Patriotic Women's Association and the director of the Women's National Defence Association, left Tokyo this afternoon for Berlin where they will attend the Nazi Women's Congress opening on June 10.

Travelling via Siberia, the group will reach Berlin on June 4 and return home in the middle of July. On leaving Tokyo, the representatives of Japanese women said that they would explain the inherent female virtues in Japan to the Germans.

No Change At Tobruk

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—There is no change in the situation at Tobruk, according to a communiqué, and in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols have again vigorously harassed the enemy.

In Cirenaica and in the Western Desert, British aircraft continued offensive patrols. At Mekkili, one Junkers troop-carrier was set alight and destroyed, and Messerschmitt fighters were shot down just after it had taken off.

In the Gazala and Tobruk areas, enemy motor transport was successfully machine-gunned.

EMBASSY GUARDS WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TIENTSIN, May 21 (Domei).—The second group of United States Embassy numbering 53 left Tientsin this morning for Chungking where they will join 37 other members of the Embassy Guard who evacuated Peking yesterday.

It is understood that the United States troops will leave for Manila within a few days on the U.S. Army transport Henderson, 7,750 tons. There are now only 100 Embassy guards left in Tientsin and 150 in Peking.

Mr Gauss Leaves For Chungking

Mr Clarence E. Gauss, the new American Ambassador to China, has left for Chungking by plane to assume his post.

He was accompanied by Mr R. P. Buttrick, Counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in China, Lt-Col. William Mayer, U.S. Military Attache in China, and Major J. M. McLaughlin, U.S. Naval Attache in China.

A number of American and Chinese officials including Mr O. K. Yui, representing the Chinese Government, and Mr P. N. Chung, manager of the Hongkong branch of the Central Bank of China, saw him off at the aerodrome.

CALCUTTA, May 21 (Reuter).—The Raj has placed an order for 500,000 sacking bags with the Indian Jute Mill Association.



DEBRIS IN BRISTOL—This heap of rubble was a row of homes before Hitler's air murderers flew over Bristol, England. Raiders strafed the city unmercifully. Here, former dwellers search the ruins to salvage belongings.

Nazi Sea Warfare Turns U.S. Eyes to the Azores

By Harry W. Frantz

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UP).—German sea warfare in the Atlantic has attracted ever-increasing attention to the Azores Islands, which lie on and near some main transoceanic routes of ship, air, and cable communications, but government officials here have never revealed the extent nor the direction of official interest with respect to the Islands.

Writers on strategic problems have frequently discussed the importance of the Azores in the event that the United States should become involved in the European war and officials occasionally have made references to the Azores in connection with defence.

Responsible officials of the government, however, have not admitted that any diplomatic "soundings" or other preparations have been made with regard to possible use of the islands for military or naval purposes in event of war.

So far as can be ascertained, no overtures concerning bases there have been made by the United States Government.

The Azores are an integral part of Portugal, and the United States obviously would not undertake any special project affecting these islands without the full concurrence of Portugal, as was the case during the last war. Portugal, moreover, has close relations with Great Britain, and it is improbable that the United States would consider or seek the use of the islands for any military or naval purpose without some prior arrangement with Great Britain.

In the absence of any specific official development affecting the Azores, the hypothetical interest of the United States has numerous historical and geographical incentives.

Four Points

First, in the World War, the United States had a small operating base for submarines and an aerodrome near Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island, which during 1917/18 served the protection of trade. Portugal was then an active ally of Great Britain, and Ponta Delgada on one occasion was bombarded by a German submarine.

Second, many unofficial commentators have surmised that if Germany should win the present war her long-range strategic plans would almost certainly include some use of the Azores in view of their importance to shipping and communications.

Thirdly, in the event that Germany should carry the present war into the Iberian Peninsula, or at least Gibraltar, then the control of the Azores would become of extraordinary importance, since these islands are only about 800 miles from the Portuguese mainland, and slightly farther from Spain.

Fourth, if Nazi forces succeed in invading Britain, the United States might have to envisage a situation where Germany would seek control of the Azores, an island group which as long ago as the time of Queen Elizabeth I governed successful maintenance of communications between Europe, the West Indies and parts of the American Continent.

Islands' Importance

The United States Government has not publicly promulgated its concept of the Eastern bounds of the Western Hemisphere. Official references have usually been to "this hemisphere," thus indicating that the purposes of this Government might be flexible in the event that the mid-Atlantic islands were exposed to conquest or occupation by an enemy power.

Traditionally, the Azores have been regarded outside the Western Hemisphere, but since they lie quite close to the theoretical margin of United States responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine, their status would sharply concern the United States in event that their seizure or use by Germany should be indicated by future events.

Responsible spokesmen for the United States, including President Roosevelt himself, have occasionally commented on the geographical position of the Azores in connection with air defence problems of the American Continent. Thus in a message of Congress of May 10, 1940, dealing generally with the problem of Western Hemisphere defence, the President commented on the speed of possible air attack against the American Continent and said:

"The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our eastern seaboard, and if Germany fell into hostile hands it is a matter of less than three hours for modern bombers to reach our shores."

In meetings of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee dealing with naval appropriations, some attention was given to the strategic significance of the Azores, but this did not result in any specific project or political resolution affecting those islands.

In recent weeks, numerous prominent press commentators have discussed the Azores from a strategic point of view, a fact partly due to the German sea warfare against shipping to England, and partly due to reports from German sources which held that Great Britain had plans for possible naval use of the Azores.

CRYSTAL PALACE TOWER

Landmark To Be Blown Up

The 260-feet-high north tower of the Crystal Palace is to be blown up. Experts who have planned the crash are sure that the structure will fall into the grounds away from the road.

They hope it will come down as a solid mass—but the explosion may splinter iron and glass and scatter it wide.

"There is no guarantee," a Palace official said. "Nothing like this has been attempted before. There is more than 600 tons of cast iron in the tower."

Entrances to the grounds will be closed and all traffic on roads near will be diverted until the crash is over.

Recently many South Londoners have declared that the great landmark, perched on a hill, was helping Nazi raiders.

New Streamlined Locomotive

An "air-smoothed" locomotive built for the Southern Railway by its chief mechanical engineer, Mr O. V. Bulleid, was named recently at the Eastleigh works by Col. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport.

This is the first of a class of 10 streamlined engines being built experimentally for heavy express passenger and goods service on the Southern.

It is also the first English locomotive to have electric lighting both for head and tail lamps and for the gauges and inspection lights in the driver's cabin. Except for small windows to the latter, the engine casing and tender, electrically welded, are completely streamlined, and there is no visible chimney.

Tunnel Shelters In Malta

Strongest In The World

Giving details of civil defence measures in a debate on the budget in Malta, Sir Edward Jackson, the Local Government, said Malta would shortly possess the strongest and most complete protection of any country in the world for the civilian population against air attack.

This would be provided by rock tunnels dating back to the times of the Knights of St John (1530-1798), plus modern rock shelter construction.

Gaol For Ministry Cameraman

An official photographer at the Air Ministry showed to people at his lodgings photographs described as being of "vital interest to any foreign Government."

The photographer, Herbert Joseph Becker, of London Road, Salisbury, was summoned at Salisbury under the Official Secrets Act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He pleaded guilty.

It was stated that the photographs, taken at an aerodrome, related to a prohibited place, that Becker retained them though he had no right to do so, and that he "communicated them to an unauthorized person."

Heroism of Nurse In Bombed Restaurant

Devoted courage was shown by a party of Canadians who were dancing at a London restaurant struck by a high-explosive bomb in a recent night raid.

The party consisted of two young nurses, Miss Helen Stevens, of Dunnville, Ontario, and Miss Thelma Stewart, of Toronto, and Lt J. Clunie and Lt J. Wright, of Sarnia, Ontario.

When the bomb fell Miss Stewart and Lt Wright were dancing, while Miss Stevens and Lt Clunie had gone to their table in the balcony. Lt Wright shielded Miss Stewart as soon as the shriek of the bomb was heard. He was killed, but his partner escaped with an injured hand.

Champagne as Antiseptic

Miss Stevens meanwhile, aided by Lt Clunie, set to work with the unknown doctor in Polish uniform to succour the wounded. For more than an hour she worked, binding wounds with tablecloths and clothing and putting broken limbs in makeshift splints.

Lt Clunie went ahead of her in the dim light, finding out which one to attend to. He found his friend Miss Stewart while Miss Stevens worked. As the wounded called for help, he walked among the wreckage, tending them and pouring champagne into their wounds as an antiseptic.

Segregation Of Paris

U. S. Asked To Remove Diplomatic Corps

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department.

Berlin indicated that the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood that the German Government are giving the same notice to other governments. The notice does not apply to Vichy.

ZAMZAM SURVIVORS

May Leave France

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The State Department has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit the American survivors of the Zamzam to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy.

The American Consul, Mr Waterman, said that he is visiting immediately, "the place where the Americans are held" and will report fully later.

To Be Sent Home

VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—Mr Waterman, the United States Consul at Bordeaux, left for St Jean.

It is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

It is believed that the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, from where they will be taken to the United States.

Gas Mask In Commons

M.P. Tries It Out

The recent House of Commons debate on the budget was getting so lengthy that Labourite W. A. Robinson decided it was a good time to try out his gas mask.

He had worn it 20 minutes when Mr Thomas Denham asked the Chair if it was "in accordance with the civil rights of this House that when a member is speaking another member should put on a gas mask?"

The Chair advised Mr Robinson to remove it. He did, says Associated Press.

With a grin and a broad Lancashire accent he explained later, "Herbert Morrison said, to test our gas masks and I was testing it."

Italo Balbo Was Shot Down

A photograph of a document purporting to show that Marshal Balbo, the former head of the Italian Air Force, met his death in Libya when Italian artillery and 27 anti-aircraft guns fired on his plane in error is published in the "Giornale d'Oriente," an anti-Fascist newspaper published in Egypt.

The document, states the newspaper was seized among the papers of the Italian headquarters staff in Cyrenaica. In it an Italian soldier declares he was a witness of the death of Marshal Balbo, who was shot down by the Italian guns.

American Swing In Favour Of Convoys

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—For the first time, the majority of Americans questioned favoured the use of the United States Navy to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain.

In a Gallup Survey Poll on this question, 52 per cent. answered "Yes" and 41 per cent. "No" and seven per cent were undecided.

The figures show an 11 per cent. increase in favour since the last poll.

British Medical Aid To China

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that although the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China had done valuable work both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government were at present considering increasing medical assistance to China.

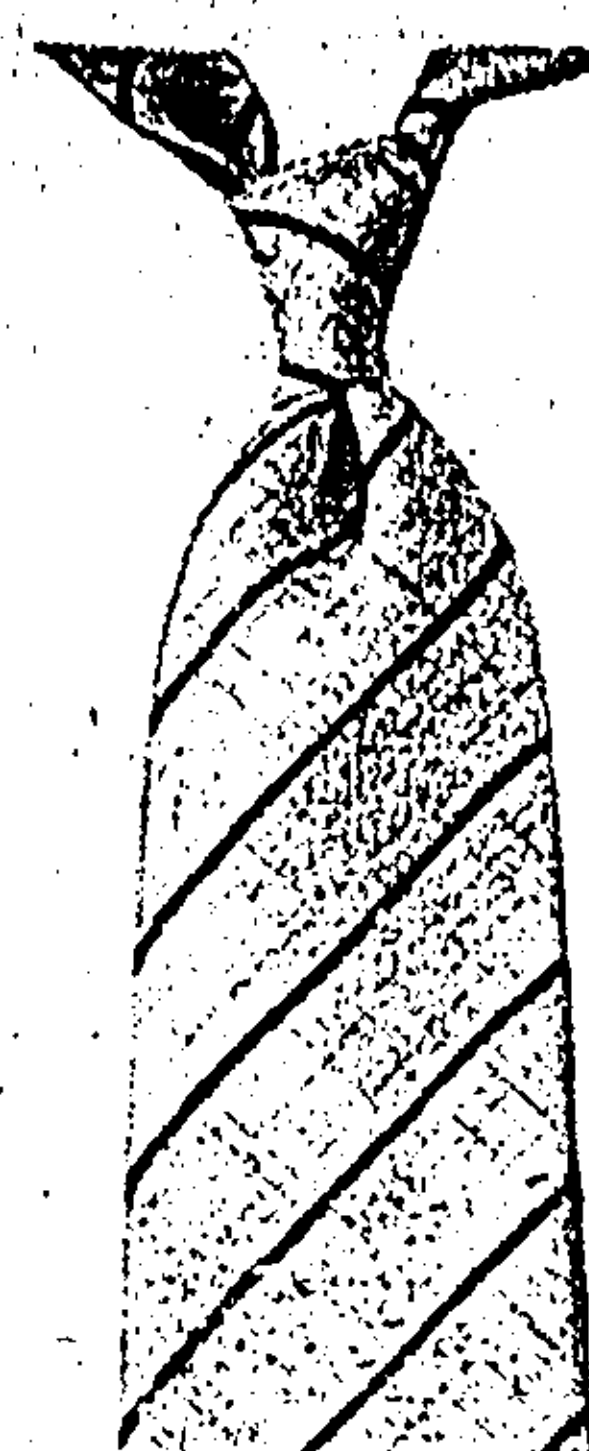
Conscription For North Ireland

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Northern Ireland Cabinet discussed the application of conscription for an hour and three quarters to-day.

It is understood that the Premier, Mr J. M. Andrews, has been in touch with London and that the government unanimously favour the scheme.

Canadian Journalist Passes At Calgary

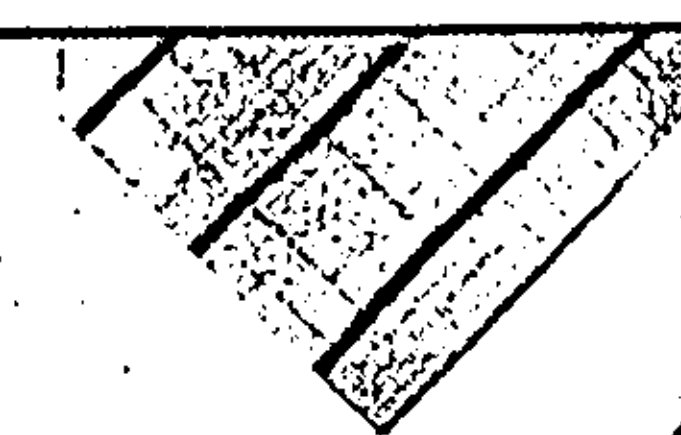
CALGARY, May 21 (Reuter).—The death is announced of Lieut-Colonel James Cosack Woods, editor of the "Calgary Herald." He was formerly President of the Canadian Press, and was Chairman of the Empire Press Union for Canada and the Canadian Press Delegation to the Imperial Conference at Melbourne in 1925 and at London in 1930.



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MONDAYS & THURSDAYS

from 10 A.M. to noon

"WICK'S" BOWLS NOTES

Fortunate Conditions For League Opening

K.B.G.C. "A" Defeat Not So Surprising: I.R.C. Strong on Home Green

Prison Officers' Great Win

LAWN BOWLERS have been fortunate in that the present spell of fine weather has given them fast greens which, although providing a sterner test of skill than heavy greens, are far more enjoyable for play.

Last summer, we had a great deal of rain at the beginning of the season, and it was not until the League programme was well-advanced that conditions improved. This time we have got off to a flying start.

Much surprise seems to have been caused by the victory of the Indians over Kowloon B.G.C. "A" in the First Division last week. Perhaps the surprise would not have been so great had one remembered that the Indians have always done well on their own green at Sookunpo.

An average team away, the Indians are formidable at Sookunpo. This is a fact recognized by every team in the First Division. A few years ago, the Indians won every match at home except that against Kowloon "A", the champions, but lost every away game!

In Saturday's match, victory for the Indians was almost assured by ten times when they led by 18 shots. M. R. Abbas was 13 shots ahead of A. J. Hall, A. K. Minu was seven ahead of G. H. Sheriff and A. H. Dallah was two down to Adam Holland.

The feature of after-ten play was the brilliant recovery of Hall, who fought back to such good purpose that he was only two shots in arrears at the end of the game. His rink showed considerable improvement, and he himself played a few lovely shots, on one occasion drawing dead to the kitty when there were five against him.

But for the lapse of Dallah's rink in the last three ends, the Indians might have made a clean sweep. Leading 18-12 at the end of the 18th, Dallah conceded a four, two and one to be nipped out by two shots by Holland, who thus retained his unbeaten record.

RECREIO "A" and Craigen-gower C.C. won their matches, as expected, and Recreio "B" kept pace with them by scoring a fine win against

Civil Service C.C. at Happy Valley by four points to one. It was a splendid achievement and puts Recreio "B" only one point behind Recreio "A" and one ahead of Craigen-gower C.C.

While I do not think that Recreio "B" are up to the standard of these two teams by any means, they have done extremely well to date and their victories should be a source of encouragement to the Club, which has put in four teams in the League—the only Club to do so.

Craigen-gower's victory over Kowloon C.C. was clear-cut, every rink winning comfortably. U. M. Omar's rink had 21 shots to spare at the end of the match against E. C. Fincher's four, but I am told that the margin would have been wider but for Fincher's good form. Time and again, he went down to roll with three or four against him, and in the circumstances, did very well to score 12 shots!!

THE Police team made the headlines last summer when they defeated Recreio "A" at King's Park. But that was towards the end of the season when the champions had built up a substantial lead.

It was rather too much to expect Recreio "A" to be caught napping so early, though one Police rink (skippered by J. Shepherd) succeeded in humbling C. G. Silva's four.

KOWLOON B.G.C. "B" scored their first success at Hung-hom where they defeated Kowloon Ducks by four points to one despite the fact that R. Morrison's rink trounced J. McKelvie's four by 23-7. On the other hand, Bol. Duncan beat J. Kumpson 23-9, and with L. Guy winning by 14 shots against T. Coleman, the Bowling Green victory was a comfortable one.

IN the Second Division, the Prison Officers' Club, who have made themselves at home right away in better company, scored their best win to date when they visited Club de Recreio and won by four points to one.

To beat Recreio at King's Park is no mean achievement, and if proof were required of the P.O.C.'s capabilities, this win supplied it. One rink, A. J. Jilott's, were badly beaten 1-11, but the other two more than made up this deficit.

KOWLOON TONG, however, have got their noses in front in this division, their 5-0 victory over Hong-kong C.C. giving them a one-point advantage over the P.O.C. W. J. Howard's 18-shot win over G. E. Costello was the best, but A. J. Kew and J. Stephens were not far behind, with 15 and 13 respectively.

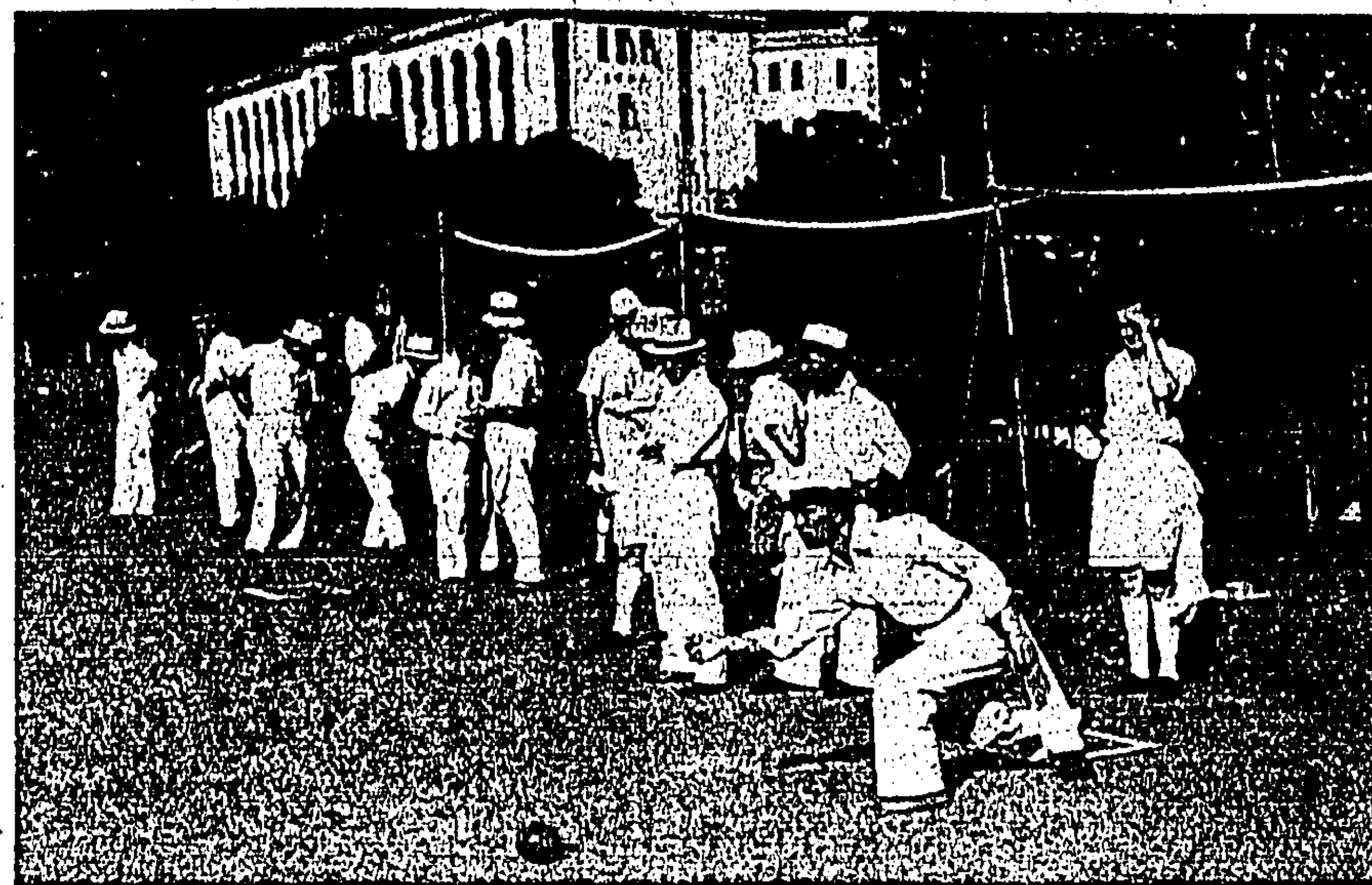
TAIKOO R.C., who were beaten by Kowloon F.C. the previous week, lost again on Saturday—this time to Craigen-gower. J. C. Chalmers was the only Taikoo skip to win. What's the matter with Taikoo these days?

THE feature of the Third Division matches last week was the smashing victory of Police R.C. over Hongkong Electric. J. C. Aitken beat J. K. Sloan by 30-6 and J. MacDonald beat A. F. Paul by 34-6. The third Police skip, F. Channing, rather spoiled the Police record by losing to L. de Rome 10-21.

THE INDIANS excelled themselves with their fine win over Craigen-gower C.C. at Happy Valley. Generally expected to lose, they not only won but won comfortably. They lead this division with 1½ point advantage over Kowloon F.C. and are the only team in this division to have an unbeaten record on aggregate.

C.B.C. Gala To Be Held On Saturday

The Chinese Bathing Club will hold their first swimming gala of the season on Saturday at North Point, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The programme includes two open events—a 200 metres relay for men, and 100 metres free-style for women. Other events will be 50 metres free-style handloop for children, 50 metres free-style handloop for women, 100 metres free-style handloop for men, 100 metres breast-stroke for women and 50 metres free-style for men.



A. M. Rumjahn (Indian R.C.) delivering a wood for M. R. Abbas's rink against A. J. Hall's rink (Kowloon B.G.C. "A") in their First Division League match last Saturday.—Ming Yuen.

America's Outstanding Four Selected For Golf's Hall Of Fame

CHICAGO, April (AP).—Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Francis Ouimet are the first members of golf's newly-established Hall of Fame.

Creation of the Hall of Fame was announced by Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, which will sponsor the building of a shrine for the game at Augusta, Ga. The idea follows closely the pattern of the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The P. G. A. Hall of Fame Committee, composed of grantland Rice, O. B. Keeler, Atlanta Journal; Kerr Patric, New York Herald Tribune; and A. Lindes, Boston Transcript, selected Jones, Hagen, Sarazen, and Ouimet as the first members. Hereafter, sports writers of the Nation will have complete and final jurisdiction of the persons selected, two each year.

Reasons For

All-four-of-course-are-natural selections for the honour.

Lawn Bowls League Rinks For Saturday

The following rinks have been chosen to represent the Kowloon Bowling Green Club in League bowls matches on Saturday:

1st Div. v. C.S.C.C. (home).—W. L. Walker, W. McNeill, R. Randle and A. M. Holland; R. P. Phillips, H. White, H. Lockhart and A. J. Hall; L. Sykes, A. Hyde-Lay, H. E. Drew and J. McKelvie. 2nd Div. v. I.R.C. (away).—W. C. Hodder, V. C. Dixon, E. Levett and R. Duncan; P. A. Beckham, J. C. Gill, D. W. Water-ton and J. C. Meyer; E. Sedgwick, G. W. Deacon, G. Sheriff and L. Guy. 3rd Div. v. L.R.C. (away).—A. Morton, Sir A. MacGregor, E. V. Sentie and H. Nish; J. S. Dinneen, C. E. Langley, C. Wallis and E. Atkins; H. Hicknell, G. Eplieck, L. Jordan and K. C. Hamilton.

K.C.C. Teams

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be represented by the following: 1st Div. v. P.O.C. (home).—A. A. P. Guest, W. A. Madar, A. E. Perry, A. W. Smith, J. Jack and E. C. Fincher; W. McNally, W. E. Ramsey, G. E. Taylor and J. Fraser. 2nd Div. v. Taikoo (away).—H. Langley, A. H. Martin, E. Kaur, L. M. Ross, A. B. Bata and U. M. Omar; Y. A. Haze, J. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rossetti. 3rd Div. v. K.C.C. (home).—L. Gaddi, S. R. Bodin, E. Kaur, L. M. Ross, A. B. Bata and U. M. Omar; Y. A. Haze, J. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rossetti. 4th Div. v. Recreio (away).—W. E. Broadbridge, A. E. S. Alves, Dr. C. W. Lam and R. P. Phillips; M. R. Bata, M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. Kitchell; and D. A. Bata. 5th Div. v. K.C.C. (home).—R. K. Pavri, Li Shui-wing, W. J. Cui and V. A. Kenyon.

Craigen-gower Teams

Craigen-gower will be represented by the following: 1st Div. v. Police (away).—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Soua, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury; A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Bata and U. M. Omar; Y. A. Haze, J. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rossetti. 2nd Div. v. K.C.C. (home).—L. Gaddi, S. R. Bodin, E. Kaur, L. M. Ross, A. B. Bata and U. M. Omar; Y. A. Haze, J. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rossetti. 3rd Div. v. Recreio (away).—W. E. Broadbridge, A. E. S. Alves, Dr. C. W. Lam and R. P. Phillips; M. R. Bata, M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. Kitchell; and D. A. Bata. 4th Div. v. K.C.C. (home).—R. K. Pavri, Li Shui-wing, W. J. Cui and V. A. Kenyon.

Taikoo R.C.

The following will represent Taikoo against the Kowloon C.C. at home: J. Nimm, J. J. White, C. Boward and J. C. Chalmers; W. Cunningham, G. W. Patterson, T. J. Blanton and J. A. Watson; J. Smith, B. J. Pollock, R. Main and W. Mettrose. 1st Div. v. K.C.C. (home).—R. K. Pavri, Li Shui-wing, W. J. Cui and V. A. Kenyon.

Alterations To Water-polo Schedule

There have been several alterations to the Y.M.C.A. Water-polo Tournament fixtures for this week-end and next week. These are: Navy "A" v. 865th Bty R.A., scheduled for to-day will now be played on Saturday, May 24 at 11 a.m.

5th A.A. Bty. R.A. v. Navy "B" on Sunday will be played on Monday, May 26 at 3 p.m.

Navy "B" v. 865th Bty R.A. for Thursday, May 29, will now be played on Friday, May 30, at 4 p.m.

To-day's Fixtures

To-day's fixtures will be: 8th Coastal Regt R.A. v. Combined Small Units (Army pool), 6.45 p.m. Royal Scots v. Middlesex "B" ("Y" pool), 7 p.m.

opens, one British open and three P. G. A. crowns.

Ouimet won two amateur titles and the U. S. open once—in 1913 when he outlasted Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in a sensational play-off.

SKIPS TABLES

First Division

	P	W	T	L	F	A	Up	Dn	Pts.
U. M. Omar (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. P. Gutierrez (Rec. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
H. B. Holland (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
R. F. Luz (Rec. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. R. Abbas (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Shepherd (P.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. S. Rossetti (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
B. W. Bradbury (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
L. Duncan (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Bata (Rec. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
F. X. Silva (Rec. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. J. Hall (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. G. Silva (Rec. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. Strane (C.S.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. K. Minu (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
L. Guy (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. R. Dallah (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. N. Rakusen (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. F. McGowan (C.S.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
B. Bata (Rec. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T. A. Madar (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. McKelvie (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Kempson (P.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. Mail (P.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
F. Fraser (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
G. S. Sheriff (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
E. G. Post (P.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
E. C. Fincher (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T. Coleman (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Second Division

	P	W	T	L	F	A	Up	Dn	Pts.
A. J. Kew (K. Tong)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
L. Stephens (K. Tong)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. V. Field (K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. Gowland (P.O.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
H. W. Randall (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. Youngblood (K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T. L. Lock (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
R. S. Meadows (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. J. Bata (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. Jilott (P.O.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. J. Howard (K. Tong)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
N. A. Chalmers (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. J. Medina (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. Steven (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. R. Remedios (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. C. Chalmers (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. Brown (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T. W. Carr (K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Soares (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. Brooksbank (H.K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
H. V. Pearce (H.K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. Macdonald (P.O.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
F. Goodwin (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
G. E. Costello (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. A. Watson (T.D.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Third Division

	P	W	T	L	F	A	Up	Dn	Pts.
J. C. Aitken (P.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. F. Nredah (I.R.C.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. O. Madar (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
T. Smalley (K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
F. S. Abraham (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Russell (H.K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
C. Hamilton (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
R. Gaden (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. F. Alarcon (Rec.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
B. Evans (K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
S. M. Rumjahn (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
L. Gaddi (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. Nishimura (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. A. Cornell (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
L. de Rome (Rec.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
D. Gilman (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
H. Nish (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
F. Channing (P.O.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
M. S. Ladd (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
W. Macdonald (P.O.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
P. C. Morgan (H.K.F.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. J. Coelho (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
N. A. Chalmers (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. H. Madar (I.R.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
G. E. F. Thompson (K.B.G.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. McKellar (H.K.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
N. A. Chalmers (Rec.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. Paul (C.C.C.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
J. K. Sloan (Rec.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
A. F. Paul (Rec.)	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

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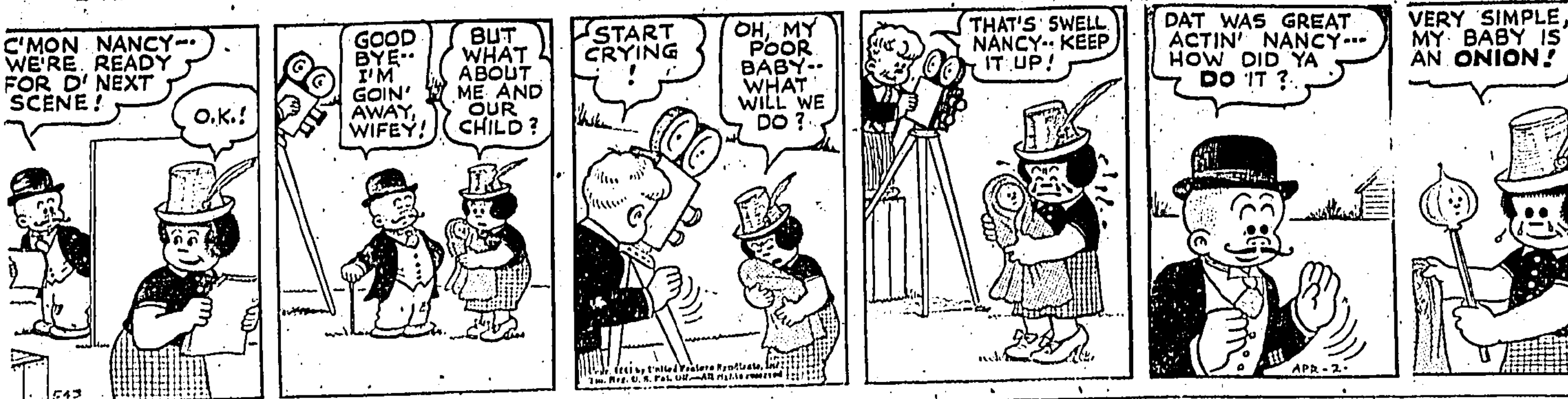
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By Ernie Bushmiller

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held on Friday, at 5.30 p.m., in St John's Cathedral Hall, when the Rev. W. H. Hulse, of Shanghai, will be the speaker.

The Rev. Frank Short, the Secretary, in the course of his report for 1940 states:

The story of 1939 was repeated throughout 1940—with one additional factor. The cost of living and the shortage of rice, constitutes a problem that inevitably affects the work of the Church, and adds greatly to the difficulties confronting the collectors. It has not always been possible to get the Scriptures when they were wanted, and often impossible to get them to the places where they were wanted. Yet most of the collectors have continued their labours, and have done what they could to take the Word of God to their fellow-countrymen.

The war in Europe has added to the difficulties of the Bible Societies. War-torn Britain is naturally not finding it easy to maintain the level of giving customary in the years of peace. Cannot we accept the situation as a challenge? Cannot we resolve that this Auxiliary shall make an offering for the work of the Bible Society that shall be commensurate with the needs of the day and of the opportunities that exist on every hand? Let one example suffice. It was first costly, then practically impossible, to send Bibles to West China. What to do? Arrangements have been made for printing the Scriptures in West China.

Financial Position

Dr J. H. Montgomery, the Hon. Treasurer, reports that a sum of \$1,000 has been handed over to the South China Bible Society Sub-Agency account, which is unfortunately \$150 less than the previous year. It should be noted that the balance on hand at the end of the year was \$91.16, compared with a balance of \$76.29 at the beginning of the year, so that the actual decrease is only \$13.53. The expenses amounted to \$113.75, whereas the previous year that were nil owing to the fact that there was no annual meeting, and no report was printed.

Taken all round, therefore, the financial position is not so bad as some anticipated, and the small decrease is accounted for by the number of supporters who have temporarily left the Colony.

Donations from the Chinese Churches are a little less than last year, and in the Non-Chinese Churches, there has been a decline in gifts.

The Committee and Treasurer wish to thank each Church and every donor for their gifts, and also each collector for their efforts on behalf of the Auxiliary.

Programme Of Variety

Local Artistes Perform At Naval Hospital

A programme of variety entertainment arranged by Mr David Kosick was presented at the Royal Naval Hospital yesterday afternoon, and was much enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience.

A number of well-known local artistes took part, as follows:

An Instrumentalist At the Piano
A Singer George Frost
More Deception Les Gibson
Duets Gertrude Goddard and Elvie Yuen

Accompanied by Freddy Archer

"Mysto" the Memory Man Himself
From Underground John Gilchrist
A Discourse "Games" Stanley Hinchliffe
Up-to-Date Girl Miss Glover
An Instrumentalist With a Banjo
A New Line—on Two Freddy Archer
Nobody at the Piano "Scotch"
Vocal Effort Will Knight
More Deception When Maudslows
Meet Les Gibson
Introducing Doris Shields
A Lady of Song Elvie Yuen
You're In—? George Frost and Others
And Old Favourites Maude Deacon

Mr S. Yano On Leave

Mr Seiki Yano, Japanese Consul-General, has left the Colony for Kobe for a short holiday. He is expected to be back in about three weeks' time.

During his absence, the Consulate will be in charge of Mr S. Kimura.

Mr Chang Chin, Chancellor of the Chinese Consulate in Manila, has arrived in the Colony.

Health Bulletin

Four cases of Cholera (two from Victoria and one each from Kowloon and the New Territories), one case each of Diphtheria, Typhoid and Measles, eight of Dysentery, and 25 of Tuberculosis, were reported on Tuesday.

The Cholera cases since January 1 total 787.



TIME FOR TEA—No matter what happens, Britishers must have their tea. Here, it's 4 o'clock and time for the beverage for these workmen demolishing the Crystal Palace, London.

WAR PRISONERS' BOOKS STOPPED

German censors have put a complete ban on Penguin books for British prisoners of war. The reasons are not altogether clear, though they seem to have to do with the anti-Hitler tone of some of the books.

Such books would not, of course, be permitted to go to the prisoners in any case; but advertisements of them appear in others of the series which are innocent of political meaning.

Seeing these advertisements, the Germans have apparently decided that it would be safer to stop the whole series. Thousands of the books are held up in Switzerland.

Mr H. W. Ellis, sales manager to the publishers, said in London: "We learned of the ban from the British Red Cross Society. We have a permit to send books to prisoners. The books are made up into special parcels, which go first to the British censors. It is a pity this has happened, because many of the books go to our men, but there is nothing we can do about it."

"I understand that prisoners have written to relatives saying that copies of these books have been destroyed by the Germans."

EIRE BREAD BAN

White bread in Eire will be barred, and bakers' bread is to be brown. This is the effect of a new government order which says that all flour must be of not less than 80 percent extraction.

MOSLEY SEES HIS WIFE

Sir Oswald Mosley and Adm. Sir Barry Domville met their wives in Holloway Prison during a recent week-end for the first time since they were interned.

The meeting took place in a room set aside for the purpose in the special block reserved for internees. They were permitted to talk privately, warders remaining outside the room during the interview.

These were the first visits under a new Home Office scheme which allows husbands and wives who are both detained under Defence Regulation 18B to meet once a fortnight if they are detained in prisons or camps within a reasonable distance of each other.

Sir Oswald Mosley and Sir Barry Domville were driven from Brixton Prison to Holloway Prison in private

British Stars Drive For Allied Cause

BRITISH artists in Hollywood are intensifying their efforts on behalf of the Allied cause. Beautiful Madeleine Carroll is one of those whose mind is constantly preoccupied with the situation at home. Her sister was killed in a London raid.

Before meeting Madeleine, I had a talk with Ray Milland, writes the "Star's" special correspondent in Hollywood.

He is making "Skyline" in which he partners Claudette Colbert. Claudette's relatives are in occupied France. The possibility of invasion was the main topic of her conversation when I met her.

President of the British War Relief Association of South California is Alan Mowbray, a 1914-18 soldier.

The Association has collected \$107,000 in cash and goods. Of this sum \$10,000 was made by the production of a "Lick Hitler" stamp scheme, which produced around \$250,000.

Help Local Appeals

Nigel Bruce, Herbert Marshall, Basil Rathbone and C. Aubrey Smith have been active in their work for the Association, but it would be unfair to pick out individuals since most of the British colony have contributed in one way or another.

In addition to this, British stars are constantly travelling throughout the States and Canada to help local appeals such as the Canadian "Lick Hitler" stamp scheme, which produced around \$250,000.

American Republics' Naval Co-operation

By OTTO JANSSEN

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UP).—The visit of naval chiefs of 11 Latin-American countries to the United States this month affords an opportunity for informal discussion relating to inter-American defence of the Western Hemisphere in the event of attack.

According to the Navy Department's official announcement, the purpose of the visit is to promote goodwill and give the naval officers of the other American republics a chance to observe the development of United States naval activities.

However, informed quarters believe the question of inter-American fleet co-operation, which would be of primary importance in the event of attack against virtually any part of the hemisphere, will not be overlooked.

All Latin-American nations with naval establishments have been invited to send officers here. They are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The visit is the first of its kind in New World history and follows the unprecedented visit of Latin-American military chiefs to the United States last October.

U.S. Naval Power

The visit comes at a time when the United States has assumed, for the first time in history, the position of the world's greatest naval power. This country is building a naval force designed to protect the New World from attack in both oceans. However, at the present time the United States keeps a major fleet only in the Pacific.

As long as the British continue to resist and the British fleet remains intact, the eastern approaches to the New World remain relatively secure in friendly hands. However, the removal of this bastion at any time in the future would be a cause for greatest concern. Administration spokesmen have constantly stressed this point in urging aid to Britain.

Co-operation

Many observers believe that from this standpoint, greater inter-American naval co-operation would be most desirable. Although individually the naval forces of the other American republics are relatively small, they would constitute a sizeable force "en masse."

The administration has shown its desire to co-operate by announcing that the bases leased from Britain in the Atlantic and Caribbean will be available for use by the navies of the other American republics.

Recital Of Music

Vocal and Pianoforte

A particularly enjoyable joint recital was given by the students of Professor Anna Olsuff (vocal) and Professor Harry Ore (pianoforte) at St Paul's Girls' College yesterday.

Highlights of the programme included special arrangements for two pianos by Professor Ore of works by popular masters; vocal items by four of Professor Olsuff's pupils who sang in English, Russian and Italian; and two piano duets by Professor Ore and Miss Rosabel Hsu, who has just been awarded the Fellowship of the Trinity College of Music, London.

Miss Anna Mi was the accompanist for the vocal items.

The arrangements for two pianos were Bach's Fugue, and Rignani's Gavotte, which were played by Miss Helen Chen and Professor Ore; Mozart's Gavotte, and Schubert's Menuet, played by Miss Jane Wong and Professor Ore; Beethoven's Menuet, and Mussorgsky's "A Tear," played by Miss Amy Mai and Professor Ore; and finally, Strauss, Grunfeld's Persian March, played by Miss Rosabel Hsu and Professor Ore.

Professor Ore also played one of his own compositions, "Latvian Bagatelle," with Miss Hsu on two pianos.

Mrs S. H. Lindt, a pupil of Professor Olsuff, was to have sung two songs, but left for America and her place was taken by little Fe Grefalda, who played "Song of the Flowers" on the piano.

The vocalists were Miss Agnes Cheung, who sang Mozart's "Vol Che Sapeste" in Italian, and Brahms' "The Blacksmith" in English; Miss Betty Morgan-Richards, who sang Gounod's Valse from "Romeo and Juliette" in French, and Mozart's Arietta from "Nozze di Figaro" in Italian; Miss Maizie Louey, who sang Mozart's "Porgi Amor" in Italian, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chant Indoue" in French, and Mr. P. C. Wu, who sang Glinka's "Bayan's Song" in Russian.

Other piano selections included Arensky's "Romance" played by Miss Helen Chen and Professor Ore; Nollat's "Elegy" played by Miss Katherine Yipp; Moszkovsky's Valse in E, played by Mr. David King; Liszt's "Love's Dream" played by Miss Jane Wong; Beethoven's Sonata No. 17, "First Movement," and Chopin's Nocturne No. 5, played by Miss Hsueh Lal-ying; Valse Del Piaz's Valse Lente, played by Miss Anna Mi and Miss Siu Lal-wah; Moszkovsky's Air de Ballet, played by Miss Virginia Hdefonso; Liszt's Rigoletto Paraphrase, played by Mr. Edmund Lum; Chopin's Valse No. 11, played by Miss Amy Mai; and Beethoven's Adagio Cantabile, and Chopin's Fantasy-Improvisation, played by Miss Rosabel Chang.

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CRETE FIGHTING INCREASES

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Hieraklion, and also on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.
Preliminary Strafing
By 4.30 a.m. on May 20, there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Hieraklion and Rattmo.
Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting is still going on and that a considerable number of paratroopers were reported to be wearing New Zealand battle dress.
There is no information about happenings to-day.

French Regt Deserts In Syria, Rumour

→ FROM PAGE ONE

and adds that Free French forces have entered Syria.

Confirmation
LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—A dispatch from the Syrian Agency confirms the Brazzaville Radio report that a French regiment has gone over to the Free French forces which have entered Syria.

The position in Syria is still uncertain. It appears that a large French force, under the command of General Dentz, High Commissioner in Syria, has received an order to move into Lebanon with the aim of forestalling possible intervention from the direction of Palestine.
The regiment, which has joined General de Gaulle formed the rear-guard of these forces.

Hostility Worries Vichy
The Vichy authorities in Syria, the dispatch adds, are said to be worried with the hostility even among the troops that have reached Lebanon.
The main aim of the visit to Syria of General Berget, Marshal Petain's Air Minister, is stated to be to revive their loyalty.

H.K. Trade Controller Replies

→ FROM PAGE ONE

It is for this reason that licences must undergo strict scrutiny.
"He says, there is certainly something wrong in the department for withholding or refusing licences without giving any reason. If this is so, he is in possession of more information than the Secretary of State who had ordered this."

"In the same paragraph he refers to the fact that unreasonable hitches and questions are raised owing to personal whims. I would be glad if he could produce evidence of this to me, in which case, I will take drastic action. If he cannot produce this, I would suggest that he owes an apology."

"As regards the later part of his letter, the fact that I have taken due notice of his complaint is shown by this interview. I have given, as to the reasons for secrecy, if he will only be good enough to come and see me, I would be very glad to go into the matter with him so far as can be done."

"No one seems to remember that to handle two to three thousand licences a day is a very big task when all require careful scrutiny.
"For the convenience of the public we endeavour, when we take in licences at our receiving office and give a slip in return, to put them through, if presented in the morning, by late-afternoon, and if presented in the afternoon, by the next morning.
"Unfortunately, this seems to have been taken as a guarantee instead of as an announcement of what it is hoped to do."

"Any question over permits must inevitably lead to delay and how long that may be it is impossible to say."

"There is one point on which the public can help. In the issuing office, everybody tries to recover permits at 9.30 or 2.30. Result is that there is an enormous congestion for about an hour or so, and after that, as often as not, the office is empty and permits are left waiting."

GUM WRAPPER
To spare its supply of 500,000 pounds of aluminium for 980 aeroplane wings, the Wrigley Company will use wax paper instead of tin foil to wrap its chewing gum.

LATE NEWS

At this point Mr Williams told the

President Roosevelt Thanked



In connection with the current "China Week" in the United States, Chinese youth in the Colony have prepared a letter of thanks to President Roosevelt for American aid and encouragement to China. It is expected that the letter will bear more than 100,000 signatures. Here a girl student is seen signing her name at the Students' Relief Association. (Photo: New China Newsphotos).

CHATTEY TRIAL OPENS

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Hongkong, and he submitted that His Lordship would have to take into consideration the unnecessary publicity to that Regiment which would result from the trial of the proceedings in the normal way—that is, in open Court.

Continuing, Mr d'Almada said that justice did not require such adverse publicity more particularly at a time like this, he would submit. Although His Lordship may know that an application had been made before the Learned Magistrate at the preliminary proceedings and had been turned down, the same arguments against that application to-day would not apply for this reason. The Magistrate might have thought, although he did not say so, that publicity at that time was desirable because further evidence might be available from either one side or the other.

Mr d'Almada said that the proceedings had been sufficiently ventilated in the Press and no similar or better purpose could be served by a similar publicity of this again.

Application Refused
In refusing the application, His Lordship said that he had considered carefully the arguments which Mr d'Almada had advanced to the Learned Magistrate who committed the case to trial and he would like to say that he had considered it with most sympathy.

His Lordship said that he had searched for Authorities but he could find no Authority in support of Mr d'Almada's application. He had found many Authorities which were directly against Mr d'Almada's application and therefore, His Lordship was afraid, he very reluctantly must refuse the application.

Crown Case
—Opening the case, Mr Williams referred the Jury to the two charges against the Accused and one of which alleged that he had committed an unnatural offence on a 14-year-old Chinese boy in King's Park on April 22.

Mr Williams said that the facts of the case would show that the Accused call this small boy into a taxi and took off his clothes and the Accused's own trousers and coat.
As the Jury had heard, continued Mr Williams, the Accused was an Officer in a Regiment stationed in Hongkong. The boy, Yeung Kam-sing, was 14 years of age and was becoming reckoning and his age may become evidence on that. The boy had been X-rayed and he was found to be not 14 years old.

Newspaper Hawker
The boy's father was dead and his mother lived in the country and the boy himself lived on the streets and made his living by hawking newspapers. His beat was near the Jordan Road ferry. He would tell the Court that on April 22 he was outside an hotel where there was a taxi stand attempting to make some money by opening doors of taxis and calling for them.

About that time he saw the Accused come along in a ricksha and when it was passing near the stand the boy said "Hullo, taxi, Hullo taxi?" The Accused replied "Yes" and got down from the ricksha and paid off the coolie. At the same time the boy opened the door of the taxi and also said something to the coolie. The coolie told the boy something and the boy got into the taxi also.

Mr Williams said that the driver of the taxi knew the Accused by sight and he proceeded to drive the Accused to the Shamshuipo Barracks. The boy would tell the Court that he was sitting directly behind the taxi driver and the accused was on the left. After the driver had proceeded and was coming near to the Alhambra Theatre the Accused told him to turn down Gascoigne Road and turn into a Road off King's Park, and this was the Road which led up to the A.R.F. Club.

As the taxi was going on its way, the small boy would say, that the Accused took off his clothes and he would say that he could not resist and escape because he was in the taxi and the Accused held his arm. The Accused also took off his own trousers and coat and put them on the spare seat.

Mr Williams said that when the taxi arrived at King's Park the Accused told the driver to stop. The Accused sat in the taxi.

At this point Mr Williams told the

Late Mr Eu Tong-sen

→ FROM PAGE ONE

the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote; His Excellency Major General A. E. Cassett, Sir Atholl MacGregor, the Hon. Mr N. L. Smith, Mr T. V. Soong, Dr W. W. Yen, Dr T. C. Wang, the Hon. Mr R. A. C. North, the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Hon. Sir Robert Kotewall, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr M. K. Lo, the Hon. Mr W. N. T. Tam, and the Hon. Mr Li Tse-fong.
The body will be buried at the family estate, the Sirmo Farm at Tai-po.

RENE CLAIR

Rene Clair, the French film producer, has regained his nationality by a special State decree, according to a Vichy despatch. He was deprived of nationality under the fugitives clause but appended.

Court what the boy would say in evidence.

The Accused subsequently asked the driver to turn on the light and as he did so the driver at the same time glanced back. The Accused said something about "O.K. O.K." but the driver did not know whether he or the small boy was being addressed. The driver shut off the light and left the taxi and stood in front of it. He would say that he saw everything that was going on in the taxi, said Mr Williams.

After referring to alleged incidents in the case, Mr Williams said that the Accused also lifted or took the boy outside the taxi to a grass bank, put the boy down on the bank and laid down beside the boy. The boy struggled and the taxi driver would say that he saw the boy struggle throughout.

Mr Williams said that the Accused's trousers and coat had been brushed to the ground. The boy struggled and ran, and he picked up the clothes and ran down the bank into a nullah and hid there.

Slapped Taxi Driver

The Accused then got back into the taxi and directed the driver to find the boy. The driver hesitated and said that it was not his business to find the boy and the Accused apparently got angry and slapped him on the back of the head.
The taxi moved off and when it got into Nathan Road the driver stopped it and blew his Police whistle. He was then near his Company's offices.

The Accused then asked to be driven to the Shamshuipo Barracks and said that he would sign a chit for it but was told that this would not do. It happened that Sergeant Alexander was on duty in the vicinity at this time and on seeing a crowd around the taxi he went there and looking into the vehicle he saw the Accused inside and the Accused said "These people don't seem to trust me."

Carrying on, Mr Williams said that the Sergeant knew the Accused by sight and he assured the taxi driver. The Sergeant left but on seeing the taxi still there he returned to it and after a general conversation he looked into the taxi and noticed that the Accused was sitting without any trousers or coat and he asked what the matter was and the Accused replied "Some boys in King's Park had stolen my clothes." When asked about the value the Accused replied that it was only a few dollars. Asked if he wished to make a report, the Accused replied "No." The Sergeant spoke to the taxi driver and another driver drove the Accused back to Shamshuipo and there a chit was signed.

Sergeant Alexander continued his duties and subsequently returned to the Yau-mai Police Station.
The little boy, continued Mr Williams, would say that he wore the trousers and coat as best he could and went back to the Jordan Road wharf and put the coat in a basket.

Boy Examined

A Chinese constable eventually took the boy to the Yau-mai Police Station. Sergeant Alexander was there at that time and the boy was asked about the clothes and in consequence of his statements the boy was taken by Sergeant Alexander and Pope to Dr Gosano for examination. After this the two Sergeants made further enquiries and examined the taxi.
Case proceeding.

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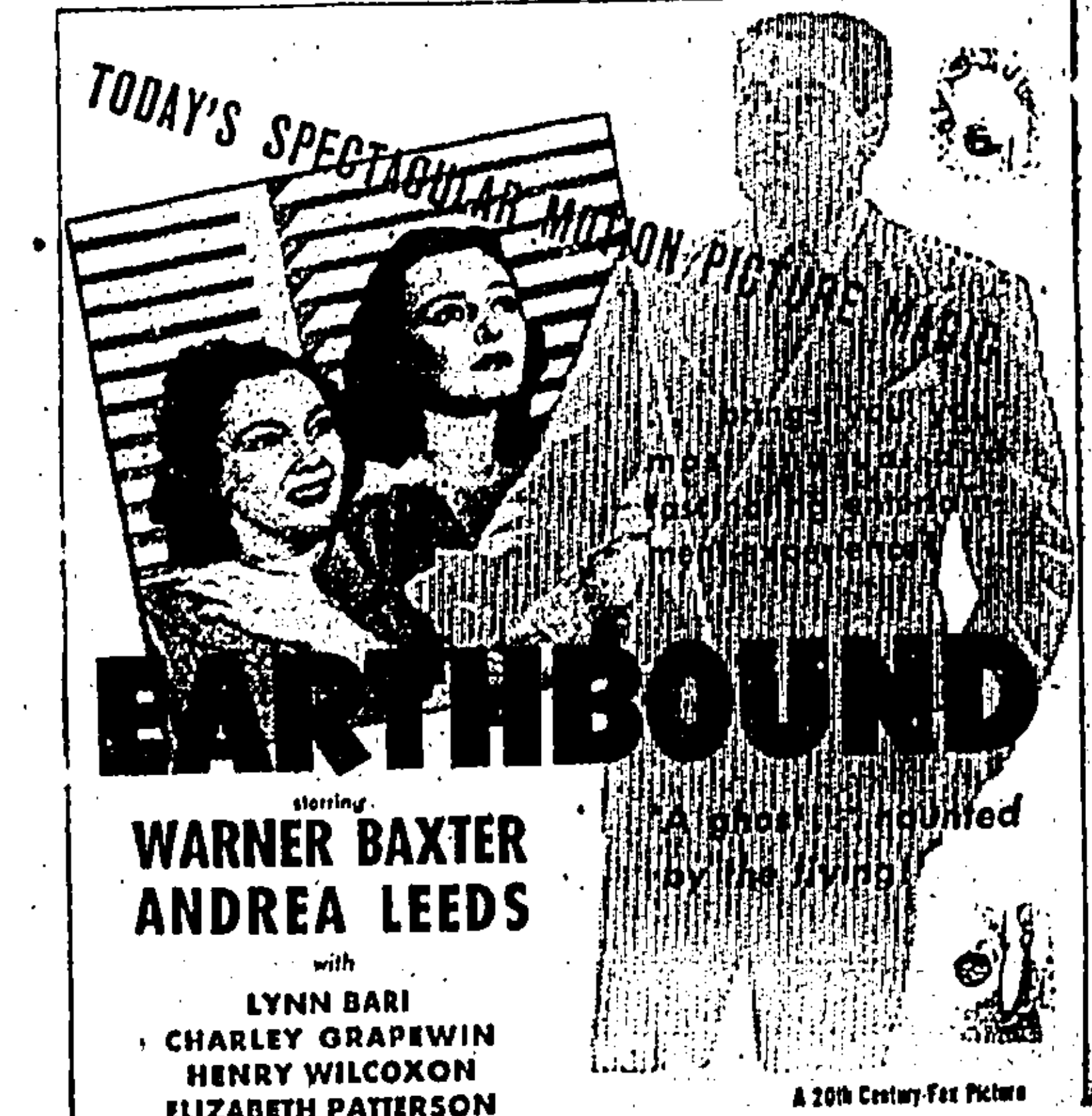
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Daladier's Flat Burgled
The Paris flat of M. Daladier, former French Premier, has been burgled.
No money or valuables were taken, but his desk and library were ransacked.

BAN ON RACING IN EIRE
Horse racing, horse jumping competitions, polo, hunting, dog racing and coursing have been banned throughout Eire. The Order has been issued by the Department of Agriculture because of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

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ALLIED TROOPS PLAY BITTER HIDE & SEEK GAME IN CRETE Battle Not Yet at Decisive Stage

By EDWARD BEATTIE
Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, May 21 (UP).—The Greco-British defence force to-day continued their bitter game of hide and seek with the German aeroplane troops over the mountains of northern Crete, while on the seacoast a close watch is being kept for an attempt to follow up the airborne skirmishers by an invasion in force from the sea. Up to late afternoon, there were no reports available of any naval landings beyond a few attempts presumably on a small scale mentioned by London authoritative circles which could hardly be counted as an "invasion."

MANOEUVRES BY FRENCH FLEET

Sortie Near Martinique

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UP).—The Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox to-day disclosed that the Navy has been officially informed of a sortie by French vessels outside Martinique harbour, and he asserted that the vessels returned with French sailors who were apparently trying out their sea legs. Colonel Knox apparently hinted that the aircraft-carrier *Bearn* might be contemplating departure.

CHATTEY TRIAL OPENS

Judge Hears Case
In Open Court

The trial of Captain Walter Harold Powlesland Chattey of the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who is charged with committing an unnatural offence, began before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr E. H. Williams, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting and Hon. Mr Leo d'Almada, Jr., is defending. Mr d'Almada is instructed by Mr R. M. King of Messrs Johnson, Stokes & Master.

At a previous hearing, Mr d'Almada applied for a Special Jury to be empanelled and the application was granted.

This morning the following comprised members of the Special Jury hearing the case:

Messrs E. Cook (Foreman); Lee Tao-man, H. S. Hills, F. L. da Silva; Lo Yuk-long, O. Eger and T. B. Wilson.

No Authorities

Before the Prosecution opened its case, Mr d'Almada said that he had an application to make and that was for the trial of the Accused to be heard in camera.

Mr d'Almada said that he had no authorities in support of this proposition. He turned to the back of the column.

Colonel Knox flatly denied that United States vessels are still patrolling in front of Martinique.

He urged the repeal of the "Terrible Blunder" in the Neutrality Act and a return to the policy of the freedom of the seas to permit American merchantmen to sail directly to British or other combat ports.

He declined to discuss convoys except to say that it was silly to contend that the system should be adopted in the present war because it was effective in the world war. The belief is increasing here that a better system can be devised, and it is known that experimental work is being carried out.

French Fleet On Charter

LONDON, May 21 (UP).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare to-day announced that the British Government had gained possession of a Vichy Ministry of Marine document which is interpreted as evidence that the entire French merchant marine, at present estimated at 1,500,000 tons, is virtually on charter to the Germans and operated by the Armistice Commission's permission.

The document which is dated February 20, 1941, contains instructions to the captains of French ships signed by Rear-Admiral Auphan on behalf of Admiral Darlan.

Rice Shop Masters Fined In Court

Fines amounting to \$4,250 were imposed on five rice shop masters by Mr H. C. Macnamara at Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning when they were summoned for selling rice at a price in excess of that fixed by the Controller of Trade.

NO TRUCE ON NIGHT BOMBINGS

Questioner Rebuffed

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—A laconic "No" was returned by Mr Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to a question in the House of Commons to-day suggesting that Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.

The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to the appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Chichester and Bristol and also Mr Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.

A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by asserting that it was unfortunate that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."

Mr Attlee replied: "It is not practicable to think that you can come to any agreement with Germany."

British Raid Heligoland

German Report

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, May 21 (UP).—The official news agency to-day reports that several British bombers tried to attack Heligoland this afternoon, but the majority of the bombs dropped into the sea. No military objectives were hit and there were no casualties or wounded. Only a school building was hit. German pursuit planes shot down five of six British bombers who were raiding Fort Capuzzo this morning, it is claimed.

A dispatch from Damascus claimed that the British on Tuesday killed a great number of civilians when they machine-gunned the open town of Mosul. German informed circles stated that English naval units west of Crete were hit with heavy calibre bombs this morning.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT

"South Sea Bubbles"—You appear to have a legitimate complaint, but it is suggested you direct it to the first instance, to the company concerned. —E. H. K.

It is admitted that it is impossible to estimate the number of Germans that have actually landed because of the infiltration technique used by the airborne troops, especially the paratroopers.

After ten days of unusual lull in the air raids against Britain, there is speculation here as to whether or not the Germans, contrary to their threats, that the Luftwaffe is massing for an all time record onslaught on London, have actually depleted the bomber squadrons in northern France for huge thrust across the northeastern Mediterranean towards Suez.

Sea Invasion Fails
NEW YORK, May 21 (UP).—The B.B.C. reported to-day that "fierce fighting" rages at various parts of Crete. Also that a German attempt to land more forces from small boats had failed.

Secret Given Away
CAIRO, May 21 (UP).—The attack on Crete which well informed sources stated began about midnight, May 19-20 at Cana, Suda Bay and Heraklios, was anticipated as a result of disclosures made by two German airmen whose plane was shot down on May 16 near Crete. They were rescued in a small boat and stated that an attack would be launched within 48 hours.

LATEST

CENT COUPONS FOR HONGKONG

Owing to the serious shortage of copper coins in Hongkong, the approval of the Secretary of State has been sought for legislation to be introduced authorising the issuing of one cent coupons which will be legal tender up to the total value of one dollar.

This was announced in Legislative Council this afternoon by the Hon. Mr N. L. Smith, who added that if the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave his approval, legislation would be introduced next Thursday and the bill would pass all its stages at one meeting.

PREVENTION OF EVICTIONS LAW

Prevention of evictions legislation was extended another year, to take effect until June 1, 1942, when the Legislative Council this afternoon passed the Prevention of Eviction Amendment Ordinance, 1941.

This legislation, first enacted in 1939 and extended last year, was to lapse at the end of this month.

See Back Page For
Further Life News

Heroes Of The Blitz

Among the many heroes which the European war has discovered, none rank higher than the gallant civilian rescue parties who work ceaselessly and in the face of constant danger during the Nazi aerial blitz raids. This picture gives a vivid impression of this. It shows a rescue party at work after a bomb had destroyed a lodging house and badly injured one man.



Social New Deal For Colonies Is Promised By Britain

LONDON, May 21 (British Wireless).—Plans for social development in British colonies after the war were mentioned in the House of Commons to-day when it was stated that the Colonial Secretary was most anxious not only that such plans be prepared but that even during the war the actual work of development should proceed wherever it was possible without interference with the war effort.

The Colonial Secretary was about to address a circular dispatch to all Colonial Governments in regard to this important matter.

As regards the taking of a census, it should be taken throughout the Colonial Empire in 1941.

A special census for Jamaica was, however, under consideration in connection with the constitutional proposals recently made public for that colony.

The question of taking a census in the colonies generally would be considered as soon as conditions made it practicable.

INCOME TAX IN MALAYA

Commons Query

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Income tax in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr G. H. Hall, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, answered these questions, giving details and adding his appreciation of Malaya's very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.

The Labour member, Mr Parker, asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as Britain.

Mr Hall stated that in one of the territories, no income tax had ever before been levied, and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now. There was much controversy concerning the matter "and I think that it is a very pretty effort by the Government to introduce it now."

French Africa Trade With Great Britain

LONDON, May 21 (British Wireless).—The British Government and General de Gaulle's Council of Defence have just concluded an economic agreement under which the British Government undertake to purchase the total output of palm kernels and ground nuts from French Equatorial Africa.

They also undertake to purchase a considerable proportion of the French Equatorial Africa coffee and a very large quantity of timber and a large quantity of the whole of the commercially saleable cotton crop up to 20,000 tons.

15,000 Planes For U.S. Navy

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UP).—The Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, stated to-day that the Navy estimated it would attain its goal of 15,000 planes by the middle of 1943, and he also disclosed that the Navy is studying plans for small aeroplane-carriers to meet the air threat on merchant shipping.

Have 3,476 Planes

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UP).—Rear Admiral John Towers of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics to-day informed Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the Navy now possesses 3,476 aeroplanes of all types, as from May 1 compared with the current shortage of pilots would be overcome by next January through the Navy's expanded training programme.

H.E. Indisposed

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, is reported this morning to be slightly indisposed and to be under medical care.

Statement On Hess To-morrow

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—When questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr Winston Churchill promised a statement to-morrow "which I think will relieve all anxiety."

Soviet Trains Reservists

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MOSCOW, May 21 (UP).—Reserve officers and non-commissioned officers who were called up to-day began intensive training in accordance with the latest rules "approximating actual warfare."

General Timoshenko's order called special attention to the necessity of preparing engineers, sappers, artillerymen and anti-aircraft specialists while the press re-affirmed that non-belligerence coupled with readiness would "deal a crushing blow to any enemy touching on Soviet interests."

H.K. Trade Controller Replies To A Critic

The Hongkong Controller of Trade, Mr E. W. Hamilton, issued the following statement to the "Telegraph" this morning in answer to a complaint made by a member of the public in the form of a letter to this paper, concerning delays in the issuing of export licences.

"My attention has been drawn to the letter signed 'Aggrieved' in the issue of the 'Hongkong Telegraph' of May 21, 1941. I am glad to find that the writer wishes to bring proof of complaints to the notice of responsible persons to redress grievances of the public. I should have thought he might have come to me in the first place instead of writing under an anonymous name in a newspaper. "As regards his second paragraph, he assumes undue refusal or delay. Licences must in many cases be refused or must in many cases be delayed for further investigation. It is not, as he says, 'not occurred to' 'Aggrieved' that the Export Licence system is not devised for the 'irritation' of Hongkong merchants, or to cause them loss of money, or even to obtain revenue for the Government. It is part of the 'Universal Empire' system. TURN TO BACK PAGE, Column 5

Another Fortright Statement by Pepper

Special to the "Telegraph"

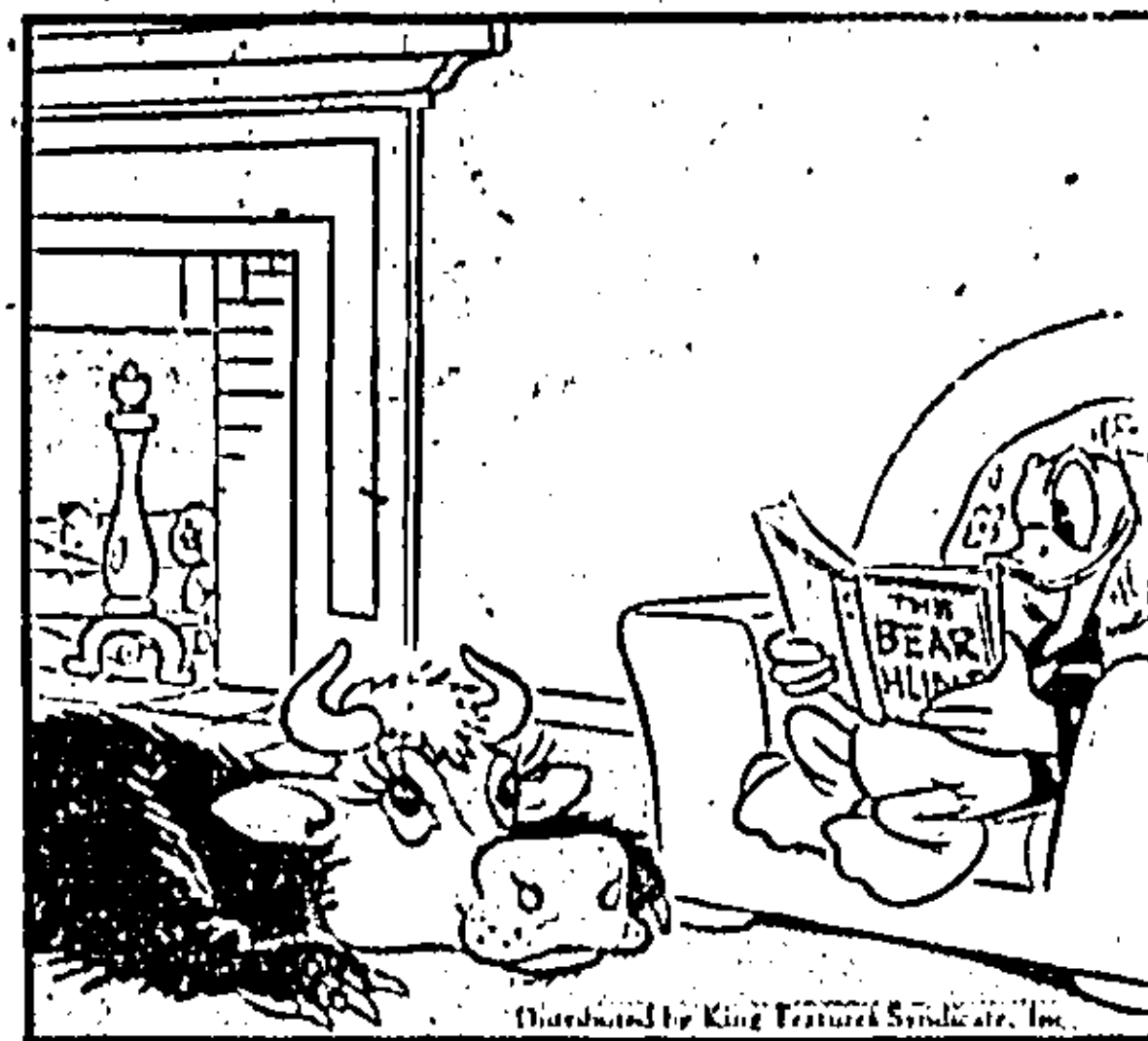
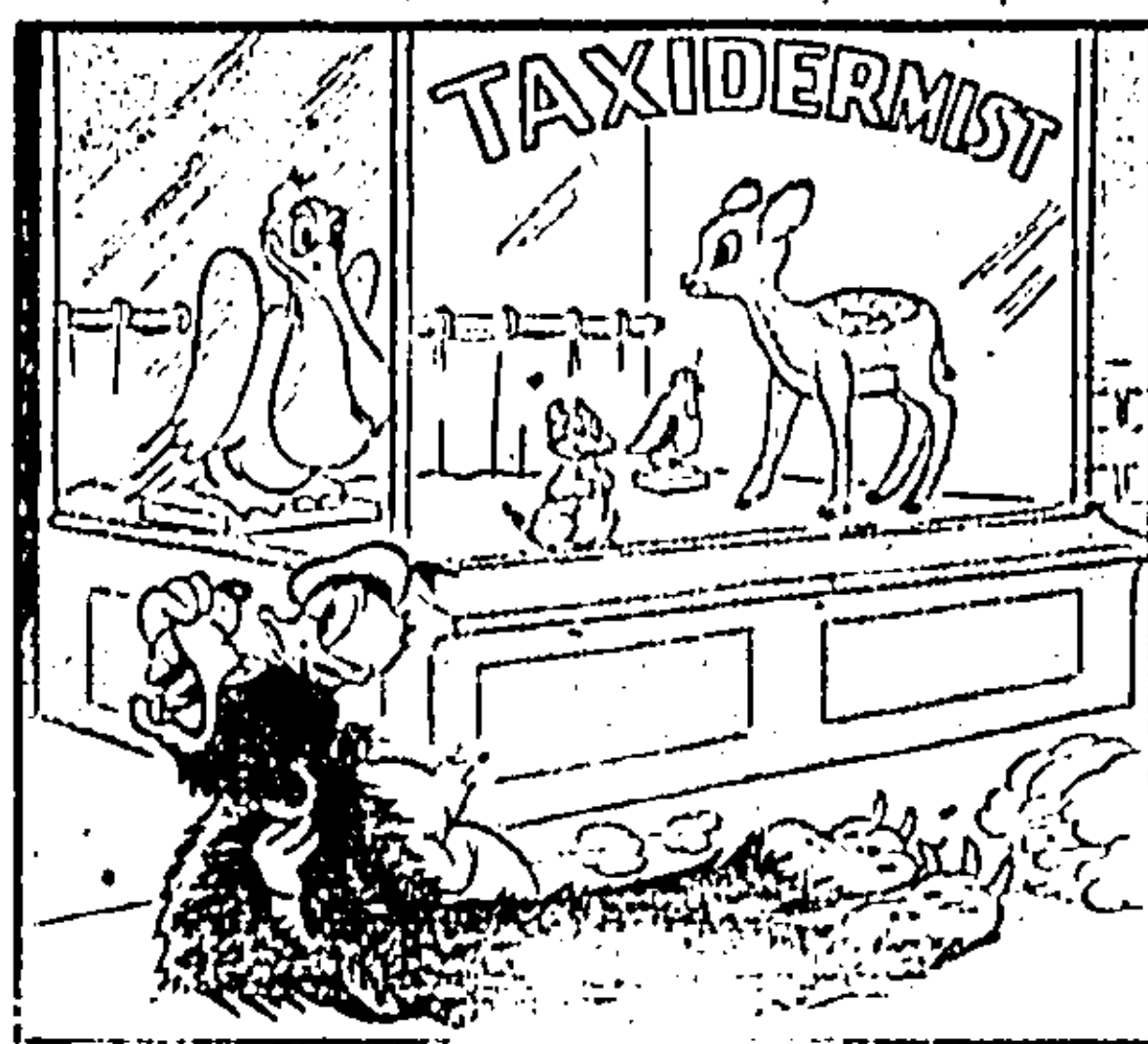
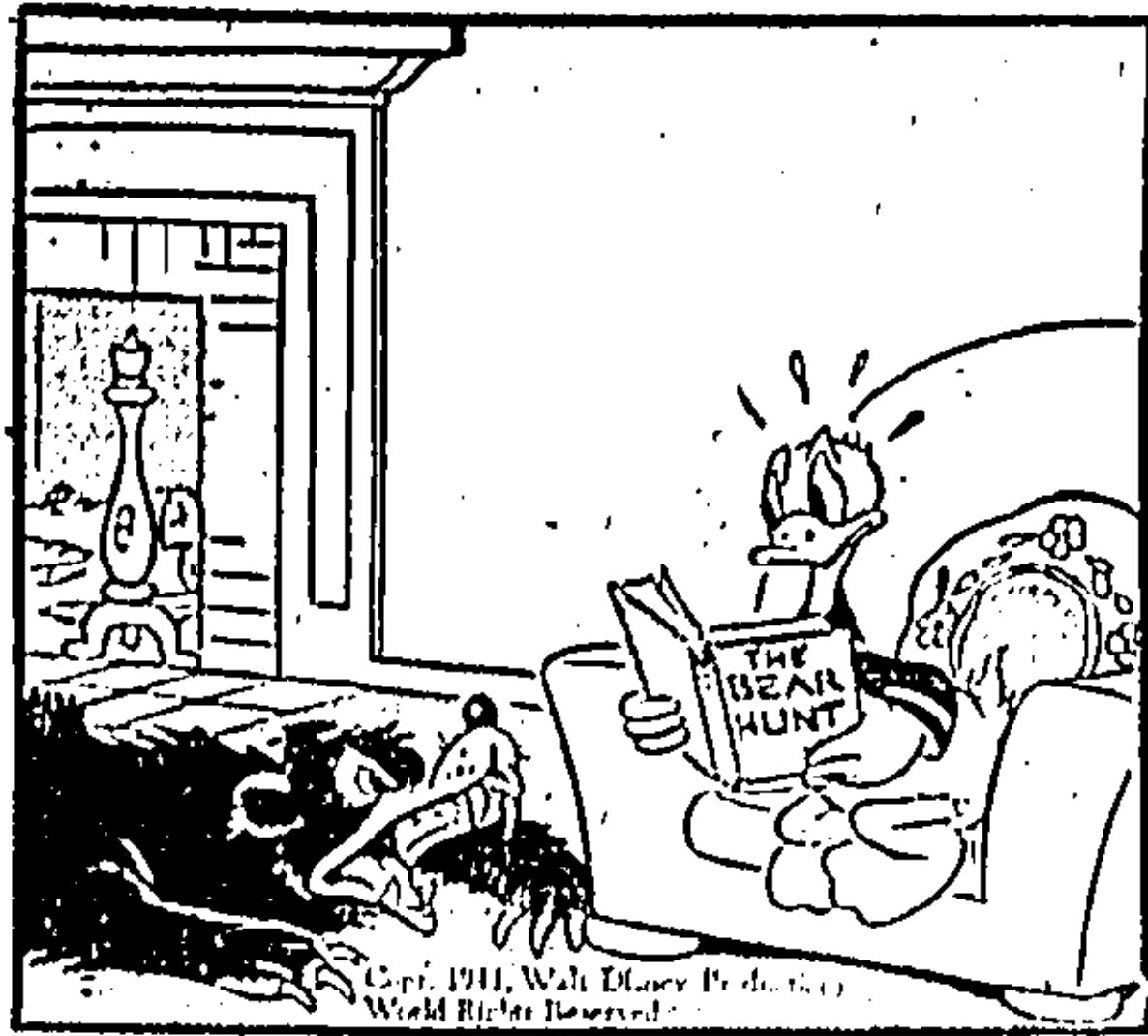
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. May 21 (UP).—In a speech here to-night, Senator Claude Pepper declared that it would "not be so difficult even now to strangle Hitler if we only had the courage to do it." He added that the United States could settle the Sino-Japanese war "with relatively little difficulty if she were resolute enough. With Japan, removed as a source of danger, the next job would be to clear the seas of Hitler's surface raiders, submarines and bombers."

The Senator asserted that the United States must exert positive action to keep Hitler in Europe. "Keep the British fleet around him, keep the R.A.F. over him, keep raw materials from his hands, keep the Allies away from him. If we and our associates possessed the Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands and the

Wheeler Upset

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. May 21 (UP).—Senator Burton Wheeler, the TURN TO BACK PAGE, Column 5

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

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GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Yeah, it's a nice sweater she made for me all right, but I wonder who was holding the yarn while she knitted."

We saw troops land from the sky

FROM out of the cloud above a stretch of English downland came a big troop-carrier plane. Suddenly a figure leaped from it. A parachute swelled out.

Another parachutist followed. And others came after him in quick succession.

The big plane passed on. More machines followed, more men floated down.

I was watching British armed parachute troops in training, writes a "Daily Herald" reporter.

For a good many months these troops have been at their exercises.

Their existence had been one of the best-kept secrets of the war—they were practising dropping from the skies and seizing or damaging key points behind the lines even when Britain was expecting to be invaded last summer.

Their special arm badge shows a man suspended from a white parachute, with blue wings—something like the R.A.F. emblem—on each side.

The parachutists are volunteers who have been through a rigorous process of selection.

Many have distinguished themselves as sportsmen.

amateur or professional. Among them are Rugby and professional footballers, racing motorists, dirt-track riders.

All who are accepted have had to prove exceptional physical proficiency. The swimming test in particular is severe.

The men get special pay, but it is nothing like the fantastic sum that has been rumoured.

Each parachute man carries a rifle, but supplementary equipment is dropped in containers by smaller parachutes.

Chief Watched

The men I saw looked rather "Wellman." Goggles hid their eyes and crash-helmets the shape of their heads.

Jackets were shaped to the hips. Trousers, fitted into the tops of their boots, which were on the German pattern.

The test that I watched was attended by many Army generals and R.A.F. officers and their staffs, among them General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Though the air-borne force in this exercise was small, much larger numbers could be effectively used if the need came.

The troops unharnessed their parachutes as soon as they landed, and rushed to a pre-arranged point, their weapons ready for action.

Everything went off with hardly a hitch.

True, one parachutist, in landing, twisted his ankle on rough ground, but not badly enough to prevent him from keeping up with his comrades. There was a comedy touch.

The Lost Car

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, one of the spectators, missed his car when the exercises were over.

One squad of parachutists had passed that way. Their instructions had been to use any means available to reach the objective, and the Prince's car had struck them as the most eligible vehicle.

The chauffeur protested; but there was something about the look of the parachutists and their bayonets that persuaded him to yield.

Not till the afternoon did the car rejoin the Crown Prince.

Eats Glass Of Spectacles

Italian Captain Lives

Captain Gabriele Locatelli, of the Italian liner Fella, tried vainly to commit suicide by smashing his spectacles and eating the glass, after Costa Rican authorities seized his vessel at Punta Arenas recently.

Had he but known, there was the example of a famous seaman to dissuade him from hoping for such a glassy death.

It is on record that Sir Richard Greenville, who piloted his one ship, Revenge, against a Spanish fleet of 23 off Flores, in the Azores, in 1591, crunched pieces of wineglass with his teeth.

He would then swallow the glass, apparently with the greatest enjoyment.

Sir Richard did this only in moments of great exaltation.

Another less famous exponent was

Charles Coolidge, of Richmond, Tasmania, who chewed glass. But he did it to earn offerings of beer from stupe-

A rich old man talks of money

WHAT does it feel like to be rich—and eighty? I went along to Lord Queenborough, influential figure in the Conservative Party, director of companies, and a man whose income has been estimated at £50,000 a year, to find out.

And Lord Queenborough did not know. Why? Because he is too busy putting in a full eight hours' work a day to bother, almost too busy even to remember that he was about to celebrate his eightieth birthday.

"Money? No, it does not necessarily bring happiness," he said, as he sat at the head of the long table in the London council room of the Royal Society of St George, of which he is president.

"It may bring content as you go along, because making money appears to be the sign of one's success.

"Yet, once you have reached the stage where you are independent it means nothing in itself. Except this. Wealth brings its own obligations. Every one has to recognise and live up to his ideals."

Thing that matters

What are those obligations? As Lord Queenborough sees it, his present service is to make the Royal Society of St George known and active throughout the Empire.

"Unity of thought, that's the thing that matters," he fired at me. "If you get unity of thought then you bring along unity of action."

The work of the Royal Society of St George is to strengthen the spirit of patriotism and carry forward the great English traditions. "What does the society stand for? It stands for everything that is the opposite of Julian Huxley, who has just said that 'the concept of God has reached the limits of its usefulness.'"

"We believe that never was it more essential for the British people to preserve their old belief in Godliness."

"Compare Britain with Germany. If vicious propaganda such as the Germans use can go a long way towards achieving its purpose, how much better ours? We have."

we must hammer them home.

"Sweeping social and economic changes will follow this war. We don't know what we shall have to face, except a lot of hard work. So we must be ready, keeping alive the spirit of England."

"Laziest dog"

And hereabouts Lord Queenborough looked over the top of his spectacles and right down the years. He was going back to his early days. Listen to him:—

"If I were starting again I would go to America or Canada. I was the laziest dog ever born, but I learned to get down to work in America."

"When I was at the railway shops in Derby they reported to my father that I was their worst pupil. Perhaps I liked Rugby football and lawn tennis too much."

"Yet I had to do something! My father had six sons, so I was packed off to America. I was given £100, and my father paid my passage and the first year's keep to the people to whom I went to learn ranching. The rest was left to me."

I can finish that American adventure, one stretching over twenty years. Lord Queenborough went from ranching—"I was one of a thousand youngsters in that part of the wild and woolly west"—to business life in St Paul, Minnesota, had five years in Wall-street, and amassed a fortune.

Then he married the daughter of William C. Whitney, "father of the United States Navy" as Americans call him. After which came his return to England and entry into a full political life as M.P. for Cambridge from 1910 to 1917, a peerage in 1918, and presidency of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (Eastern Provincial Area).

It has been eighty years of richly patterned living.

I left Lord Queenborough. To his memories? No. At eighty, as I have said, he is thinking of the future—not

of the past.

PAUL IRWIN

Crossword Puzzle

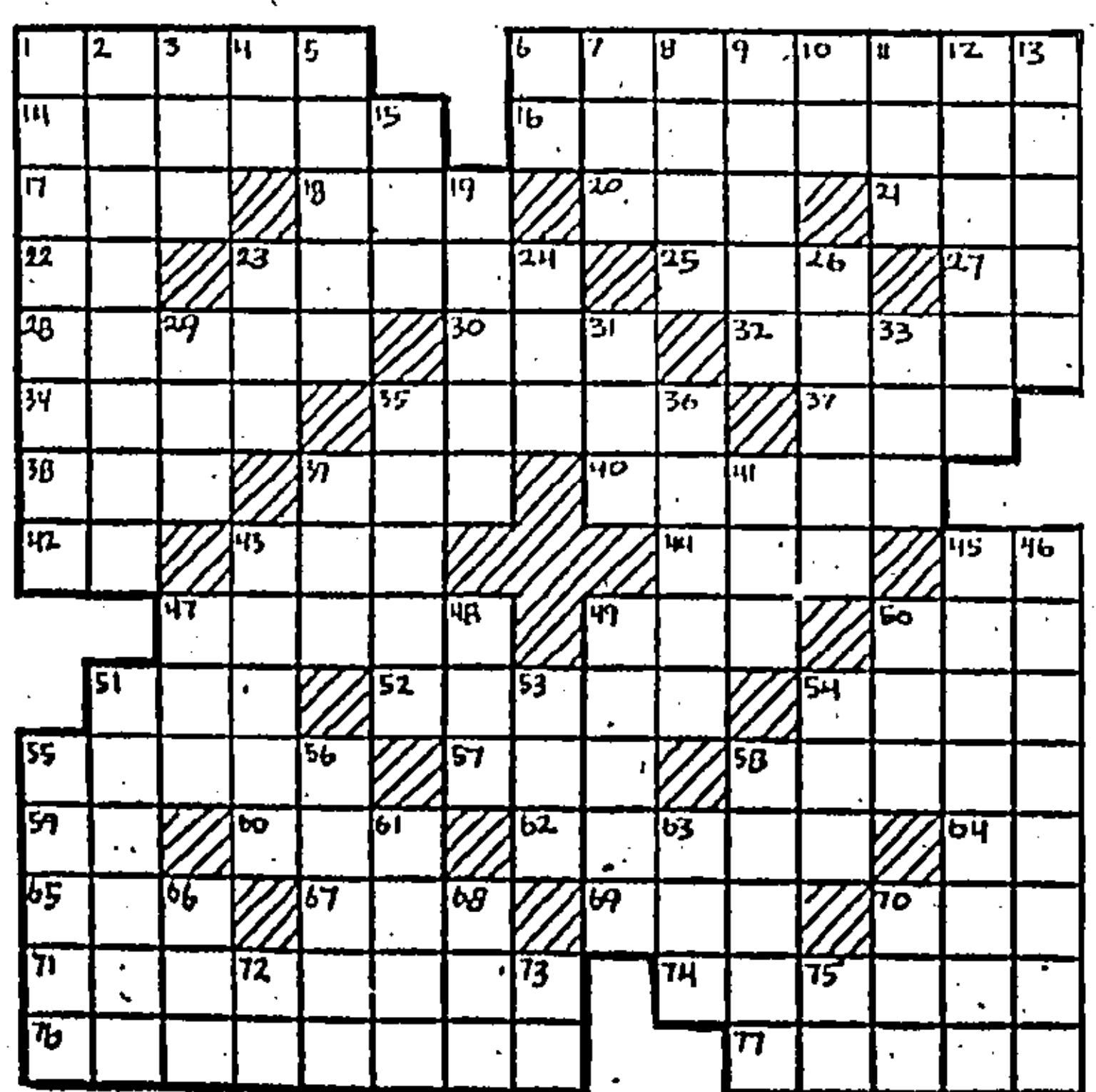
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Hindling of leather
- 2—Bureau
- 3—Old World shrub
- 4—Ugly crone
- 5—Part of mouth
- 6—Charitable gift
- 7—Ocean
- 8—Half an em
- 9—Next of predatory bird
- 10—Pounds (abbr.)
- 11—Pretz, double
- 12—Kind of tree
- 13—Youth
- 14—Horse compartment
- 15—Cause for small intestine
- 16—Part of flower
- 17—Feminine ending
- 18—Decay
- 19—Bright color
- 20—Borrow for
- 21—Steamship (abbr.)
- 22—Way on words
- 23—Heat of burden
- 24—Army order (abbr.)
- 25—Purchasable
- 26—Ginger
- 27—Wren convulsively (Scottish)
- 28—Heat on haunches
- 29—Jumps
- 30—Duration
- 31—Abund of applause
- 32—Are under obligation to
- 33—Pertaining to sun
- 34—Egyptian goddess
- 35—Piece of cloth
- 36—Build
- 37—Chinese general
- 38—First woman
- 39—Man's name
- 40—River in Switzerland

DOWN

- 1—Throne who devise plans
- 2—In Greek mythology, personification of death
- 3—Fruit (abbr.)
- 4—Like
- 5—Volcano on island of Martinique
- 6—River in Italy
- 7—Ultimate hypothesis
- 8—Hein
- 9—Pertaining to foot of two syllables
- 10—Don (abbr.)
- 11—Belonging to Edward
- 12—Drawing instrument
- 13—Path
- 14—Title of respect
- 15—Cramped up
- 16—First name of hero
- 17—"Pony Thieves"
- 18—Devour
- 19—Mixes
- 20—Place
- 21—Water-holding device
- 22—Girl's name
- 23—Pertaining to
- 24—Navel force
- 25—Permit to use
- 26—Turret
- 27—Employ
- 28—Man's name
- 29—Nautical
- 30—Conduct affairs of
- 31—Constellation
- 32—Musical production
- 33—Petroleum
- 34—One who gazes past
- 35—Reverential ear
- 36—Small child
- 37—Feathers on bird's head
- 38—Hours
- 39—Thirteen fastening device
- 40—First part of name
- 41—German vessel
- 42—Hearing organ
- 43—Historical period
- 44—Fruit drink
- 45—Alcoholic drink
- 46—Prefix: into
- 47—Havelling
- 48—Interruption
- 49—Note of scale



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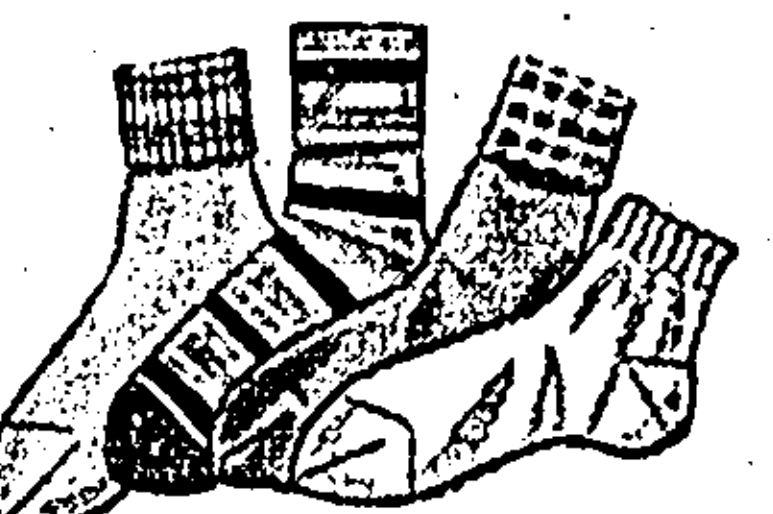
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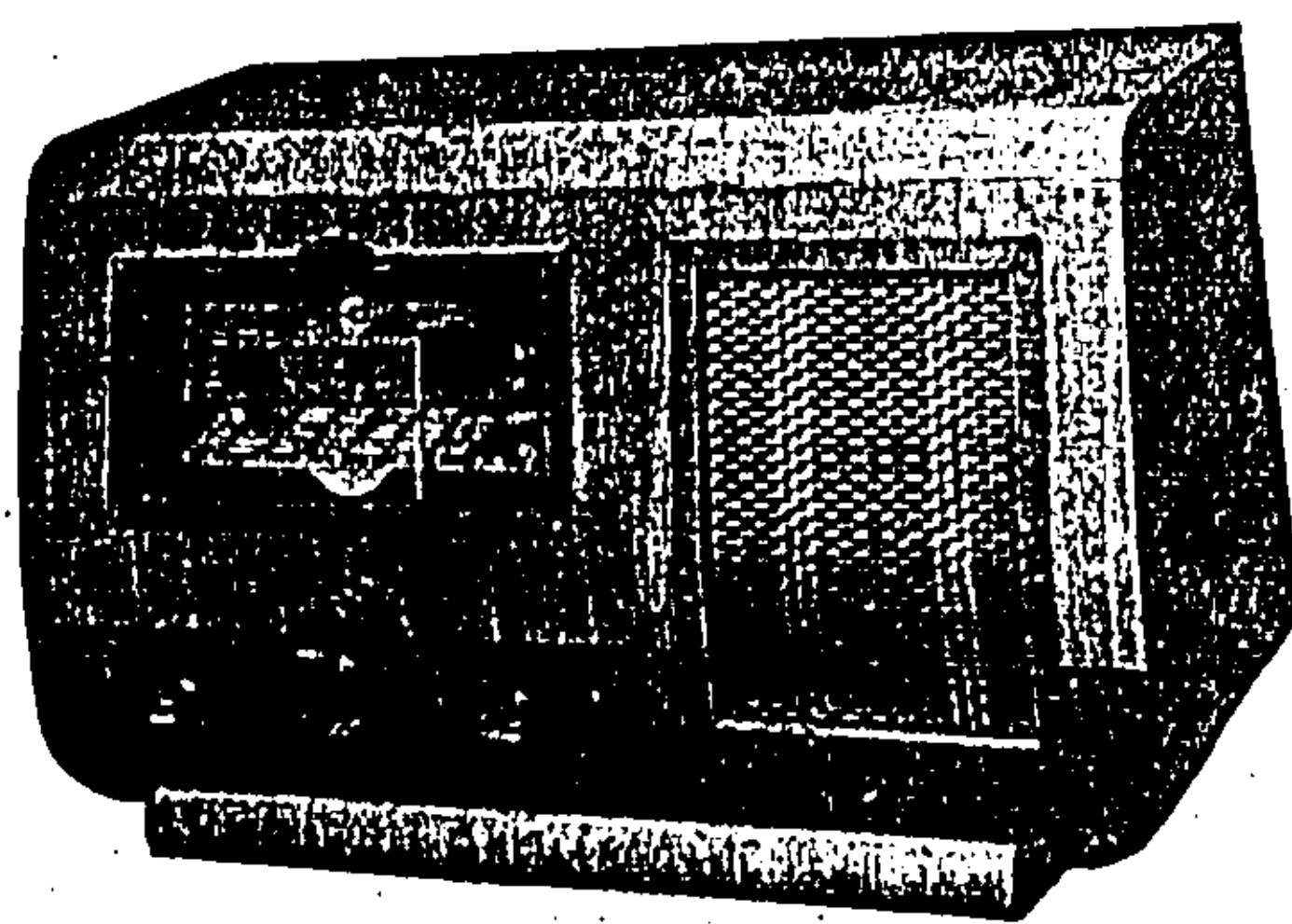


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The Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, May 22, 1941.
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INVASION OF CRETE

DETAILS of the German invasion of Crete by paratroopers are still too meagre to gain a complete and wholly accurate picture of the latest turn in the war, but, not unnaturally, immediate reaction took the form of speculation regarding the object of the Nazis in attempting such a hazardous undertaking. Is it a diversion in order to distract Britain's attention from more important ventures, such as an attack on Gibraltar? Is it a serious effort to hold one of the most strategic points in the Mediterranean, offering at the same time an ideal stepping-stone for the transfer of men and materials to Syria, with the eventual aim of a drive against India and the Suez? Is it merely a practice invasion as a prelude to a similar attack against the British Isles? These appear to be the main considerations of such a venture and can be discussed as such.

The suggestion that the invasion will prove to be nothing more than an episode to create a diversion loses its attraction when it is realised that the successful occupation of Crete by the Nazis is a natural corollary both of the subjugation of Greece and the endeavour to assume control of Syria; neither is it likely that the Nazis now harbour any illusions of being capable of creating a diversion. British military leaders are prepared for anything and are not, therefore, easily distracted.

The proposition that the Crete affair is a prelude to a big Nazi drive in the Near East with its final objective India, comes from Germany, and there are so many discounting factors that it is hardly worth taking very seriously. It presupposes, for example, that not only is the occupation of Crete effected, but that afterwards the island is rendered immune from attacks both by the British navy and the British air force; and further that the Nazis succeed in reducing Asia Minor, and with the connivance of Russia, can attack India from Turkestan via the Caspian Sea. This is stretching the imagination.

It may well be that the Crete invasion is a rehearsal for the bigger show against Britain, but this is not likely to be the primary objective, but a secondary consideration. The most acceptable theory is that the Nazis are making a serious endeavour to deprive Britain of a highly important and strategic base in the eastern Mediterranean; a base which, while it is in the hands of the Allies, is a severe handicap to German military aspirations in the Near East. Crete is a key position. It controls the sea approaches to Syria and Palestine from Greece and Italy, while it provides an ideal aerial base for operations in the eastern Mediterranean. This is recognised by both Britain and Germany; hence the Nazi attempt to secure its possession.

The Status of the SUEZ CANAL

By

Dr. LIN WO-CHIANG

The attacks made on the Suez Canal by Axis aircraft again focus public attention on the question of the legal status of this important inter-oceanic waterway. So far the damage done to the Canal is slight, and traffic has not been interrupted. But this may only be the beginning of a determined attempt on the part of a desperate belligerent to put this artery of world communication out of commission.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal to world traffic in 1869, the distance between most of the European and Asiatic ports has been shortened by five or six thousand miles. This short cut makes possible for more frequent trips to be made by the same number of ships, which would have to be multiplied if they had to go round the Cape of Good Hope, as they used to do. With the acute scarcity of ships in war time, the importance of keeping the Canal open becomes even more evident.

The fact that ten whole years were spent in its construction, a sum of not less than £20,000,000 was invested in the enterprise, and an international convention was finally concluded for its neutralisation, goes a long way to prove that it was early recognised that the existence of the Suez Canal would be a contribution towards ameliorating the economic life of the whole world. To-day there is hardly one nation that has not been benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the facilities which it offers. The Suez Canal has become so indispensable an institution of international life that its interruption even in time of war was not to be thought of. Such contingency was anticipated by the Convention of Constantinople in 1888, which stipulated that the canal was to be kept open to ships of all nations, in time of peace as well as of war.

Bold Undertaking

For a better comprehension of the true status of the Suez Canal, certain facts connected therewith, and such principles as apply to it, are briefly presented here.

The opening of the 19th Century saw a phenomenal growth of trade and cultural relations among nations; and, consequently, human minds have ever since been actively occupied with the problem of the improvement of the means of communication, with a view to overcoming distance and space. The installing of steam engines in ocean-going vessels and the spanning of electric telegraph across land and sea, are but a few instances of the attempts made in this direction during the first and second quarters of the last century. And it was at the beginning of the third quarter of that century, the year 1866, that the bold undertaking to remove the natural obstacle that laid between communication between Europe and Asia—the Isthmus of Suez—was proposed by the French engineer, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to the ruler of Egypt.

Lesseps, who secured the concession from the Khedive of Egypt to cut the isthmus, undertook to form a company for that purpose under the name of the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime Canal. The capital of the company was subscribed by the Khedive of Egypt, France, England, Austria and the Netherlands. Work began in 1869. The canal was opened in 1869. The original cost was £20,000,000, but vast sums have since been spent in improvements.

British Control

In 1875 the British Government bought all the shares owned by the Khedive, and thus became one of the principal shareholders of the Suez Canal Company. It was then declared that the Canal would be opened to ships of any nation, subject to the paying of tolls. But this right of passage was really only a right enjoyed by sufferance. It might be withdrawn whenever the territorial Power, Egypt, or the Powers that had large control over the Canal company, chose to close it. Thus the question of keeping the Canal open to all nations at all times was raised.

On the opening of the Suez Canal, the attention of jurists and diplomats was at once drawn to the question as to how to secure free navigation upon

it for vessels of all kinds and all nations in time of peace as well as of war. In 1875 Sir Travers Twiss proposed the neutralisation of the Canal, and in 1879 the Institute of International Law passed a resolution in favour of the protection of free navigation on the Canal by an international treaty. After the revolt of Arabia Pasha, Great Britain proposed an international conference to the Powers for the purpose of neutralising the Canal; but it was not until October 29, 1888, that the Convention of Constantinople was signed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, Holland and Turkey. The signing of the Convention by Great Britain was accompanied by a reservation concerning her policy towards Egypt, which was then practically a British protectorate. But in 1904, in a treaty with France concerning Egypt and Morocco, Great Britain signified formal adherence to the Convention. Below are some of the articles in this Convention dealing with the freedom of passage:

Article 1. The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Article 2. They undertake not to interfere in any way with the security of that canal and its branches, the working of which shall not be exposed to any attempt at obstruction.

Article 3. The High Contracting Parties likewise undertake to respect the plant, establishments, buildings, and works of the Maritime Canal and of the Fresh-water Canal.

Article 4. The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the terms of Article 1 of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the Canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent Powers.

Points Evident

Before proceeding further, let us pause for a moment to examine more closely the above Convention in the light of the present European War, which is spreading to the Near East. The first thing that strikes one is that all the principal belligerents in the present war,

Great Britain, Germany and Italy, are signatory Powers to this Convention. They are, therefore, all bound by the stipulations made in the Convention. Thus, the Axis Powers threw the Convention overboard when they deliberately raided the Canal.

The second important thing to note is that the Suez Canal is not "neutralised," in the sense as it is commonly understood. By neutralisation, it is usually meant not only abstention from acts of war, as in the case of neutrality, but also an obligation to abstain from war-like use of certain places and things which have had the neutral character stamped on them by international agreement. Enforced neutrality is, therefore, the essence of neutralisation.

The Canal Convention contains all the essentials of neutralisation; but it is different from neutralisation in some other respects:

The Convention

(1) If it were neutralised it would be closed to the warships of belligerents, whereas, by Article IV of the Convention, free passage is allowed "even to the ships of war of belligerents."

(2) The territorial Power, previously Turkey and now Egypt, is not obliged to remain neutral, as required of a neutralised state, although she is obliged to refrain from acts of hostility or "any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal," despite the fact that it lies wholly within her territory. The fact that Egypt has, to all appearances, cast her lot with Great Britain in this war will, therefore, not alter the legal status of the Suez Canal, and expose it to attacks by the Axis Powers. The Suez Canal enjoys a unique legal status. Its immunity from hostile attacks, and the obligation of keeping it permanently open to world traffic, cannot be adequately covered by the rules of neutrality or neutralisation. It is more: the Suez Canal is "internationalised."

(3) No right of war is to be exercised by the signatory Powers as belligerents, within the Canal area, as indicated in Article IV. The phrase "right of war," includes all kinds of hostile acts, and all the means employed to carry them out, whether by land, sea or air forces. That being so, an enemy who is using the Canal, even for the communication of military transport, cannot be attacked, nor can the canal be obstructed by any way to prevent its being used to the advantage of one's opponent, such as the Axis Powers have been attempting to do recently. They would be just as much entitled to make

the Suez Canal alone. The outrageous attacks on the Canal by the Axis Powers remind one of the story of the fox in the vineyard which cried "the grapes are sour" after all attempts to get at them failed. But the proverbial fox had done better; it did not uproot the vines, instead it said, "take them who will." However, in this case, the world depends not on the generosity of Germany and Italy for free passage; it demands rather as of right—a right sanctioned by international convention and law—that they leave the Suez Canal alone.

ALL SYRIA IS PRO-BRITISH

By Pertinax

WHILE an Anglo-Turkish system of defence under its commanding officer, in full parade at Is being put in shape from Cyrenalca to tire to avoid suspicion, slipped away to join the which the British Fleet and the Royal Air Force British forces in the south. In that manner, add their offensive possibilities—can it be ex-Syria went out of the war—Syria which General peated that French-mandated Syria will not be Weygand had tried hard to use as a lever to rouse involved in the struggle, that, to the end of the conflict, she will remain "no warrior's land" or will the British and Turks deem it expedient to treat her as a "zone of security"?

When General Maxime Weygand was recalled from his Near Eastern command last May to become generalissimo of the French army, and took leave of his officers, he told them, filled with sombre forebodings as he was, that the forces in Syria ought to fight on, whatever happened to the Motherland.

No wonder, therefore, that Weygand's successor, General Mittelhauser, and High Commissioner Gabriel Paucq, as soon as they heard of the conclusion of the armistice, publicly expressed their resolve to continue the campaign by the side of England.

The generalissimo himself had to return to Beyrouth by air to stop them.

The consequence of General Weygand's flight to Syria eight months ago, which followed close by on a message sent by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, was that Colonel De Larminat, chief of staff to General Mittelhauser, alone broke away traditional pillar of French influence in the Le from Vichy. He had authorised a Polish brigade to go over to Palestine and, being placed under arrest, went there himself. Some troops crossed the border, but not many.

The story is told of a squad of Spahis which, Germany.

used of the Canal, within the limit permitted by the Convention, as any other belligerent, if they were in a position to do so.

Quite apart from the Convention of Constantinople which establishes the legal status of the Suez Canal, international law and customs have in modern times always supported a right of passage on rivers which bound or traverse more than one State—the international rivers and straits which from an international highway between two seas.

Before the French Revolution, the riparian States on what are now called international rivers could, in the absence of special treaties, exclude foreign vessels altogether from those parts which ran through their territory. In 1792, however, the provisional Executive Council of France declared, *apropos* of the Scheldt, that "the stream of a river is the common, inalienable property of all countries which it bounds and traverses."

International Rivers

This has been accepted as a general principle; and the Vienna Congress in 1815 proclaimed that international rivers of Europe would be free for navigation by merchantmen of not only the riparians but of all States. The Peace Treaty of Paris of 1856 expressly declared that the principle of the Vienna Congress regarding free navigation on international rivers should become part of "European Public Law."

Since 1919, several important rivers, the Danube, for example, have been "internationalised."

A strait that forms an international highway is on the same category as an international river, except that greater freedom is enjoyed by foreign vessels, since not only merchantmen, but warships of all nations, are entitled to a right of innocent passage. The Straits of Magellan are of the type just described. In a dispute with Chile regarding freedom of navigation through these straits, the United States declared in 1879 that "the Government of the United States will not tolerate exclusive claims by any nation whatever to the Straits of Magellan." While Article V of the treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chile in 1881 provides: "Magellan's Straits are neutralised forever, and free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations..."

It may be concluded that these principles apply equally well on the Suez Canal.

Prescriptive Right

What is more, as regards the Suez Canal, it has by the passage of time conferred a prescriptive right to the enjoyment of the facilities it offers to all other States, signatory or non-signatory, which even the territorial Power—Egypt—cannot rescind. It has become the "common, inalienable property" of all nations who have been using it and have contributed by the tolls paid towards its upkeep and improvement since 1869. They have helped to make the Suez Canal what it is to-day, and will not tolerate its being destroyed or obstructed by unprincipled belligerents.

The outrageous attacks on the Canal by the Axis Powers remind one of the story of the fox in the vineyard which cried "the grapes are sour" after all attempts to get at them failed. But the proverbial fox had done better; it did not uproot the vines, instead it said, "take them who will."

However, in this case, the world depends not on the generosity of Germany and Italy for free passage; it demands rather as of right—a right sanctioned by international convention and law—that they leave the Suez Canal alone.

All positions have been reversed. To-day developments in the Balkans may draw in Syria. Last June the mandated territory was garnished with 125,000 men, a nucleus of three French divisions and Syrian, Tunisian as well as Senegalese levies. The three divisions have been sent back to France at the request of the Italian armistice commission.

Thus Syria has been left in the hands of a not too efficient force. Recently older officers were sent from Vichy to strengthen them and General Dentz, formerly head of military intelligence at French general headquarters, who, last June, was appointed military governor of Paris as soon as the decision not to defend that city was made, has been given Mittelhauser's post.

The arms taken from the troops have not been destroyed. They are kept under Italian control in arsenals and depots where Senegalese soldiers mount guard. The whole population is described as pro-British, irrespective of creed and race. Even the patriarch of the Maronites, the staff to General Mittelhauser, alone broke away traditional pillar of French influence in the Le from Vichy. He had authorised a Polish brigade to go over to Palestine and, being placed under arrest, went there himself. Some troops crossed the border, but not many.

The story is told of a squad of Spahis which, Germany.

CRETE FIGHTING INCREASES IN SEVERITY: NEW ATTACKS

Situation Well In Hand—Official

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Immediately the House of Commons met to-day, the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation in Crete.

In the Suda Bay area, he said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 p.m. yesterday. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the greater part were accounted for.

The fighting continues and the situation was reported to be in hand at 9 p.m.

The method of attack was dive-bombing by Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutists.

In Heraklion and Retimo areas, the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity.

In British Uniform

In reply to questions whether Germans descending in British uniforms would be dealt with according to International Law, Mr. Churchill confirmed that New Zealand uniforms were worn, but he was not sufficiently informed of the exact circumstances and had left a certain amount of discretion to those on the spot.

Surrounded At Cana

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—A British G.H.Q. communique issued to-day states:

"Throughout yesterday, the island of Crete was subjected to a series of intensive air attacks in intervals of which fresh waves of German parachute and air-borne troops landed at various points.

"Heavy fighting continued during the day in which the enemy sustained serious losses, while ours were comparatively light.

"At one point, a German detachment which succeeded in penetrating into the outskirts of Cana was quickly surrounded and accounted for.

The operations continue.

Landings By Sea

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—Reports of naval landings by the enemy in Crete are inaccurate. Information has, however, been received from London that landings were attempted by German troops from small boats.

British Reply

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—Over Greece last night, British heavy bombers carried out intensive raids on German-occupied aerodromes. Details are not yet available.

Suda Bay Landings

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—Suda Bay has become, since the German invasion of Greece, one of Britain's most important naval bases in the Eastern Mediterranean, and it is the site of an important airfield. These were the first places where German parachute troops landed at 2 a.m. on May 20, according to military circles in Cairo.

The landings followed a day of intensive bombing and ground strafing.

Later, other fairly widespread landings were made at Cana and Heraklion, and also on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.

Preliminary Strafing

By 6.30 a.m. on May 20, there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Heraklion and Retimo.

Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting is still going on and that a considerable number of parachutists were reported to be wearing New Zealand battle dress. There is no information about happenings to-day.

Axis In The Home

Japanese Women For Nazi Congress

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Three Japanese women delegates including the president of the Japan Women's College, the director of the Patriotic Women's Association and the director of the Women's National Defence Association, left Tokyo this afternoon for Berlin where they will attend the Nazi Women's Congress opening on June 10.

Travelling via Siberia, the group will reach Berlin on June 4 and return home in the middle of July. On leaving Tokyo, the representatives of Japanese women said that they would explain the inherent female virtues in Japan to the Germans.

American Swing In Favour Of Convoys

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—For the first time, the majority of Americans questioned favoured the use of the United States Navy to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain.

In a Gallup Survey Poll on this question, 52 per cent. answered "Yes" and 41 per cent. "No," and seven per cent. were undecided. The figures show an 11 per cent. increase in favour since the last poll.

Japanese Navy Day

Asian Mission Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TOKYO, May 21 (Domei).—Plans are afoot to stress the significance of Navy Day on May 27 in view of the Imperial Navy's increasing mission in national defence.

As part of the programme, special films picturing the activities of the Navy will be shown. Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Minister of the Navy, this afternoon stood before the camera of the Japan Newsreels Company in the Ministerial Room in the Navy Ministry.

In his speech Admiral Oikawa tells the nation that the Imperial Navy is faced by a critical world situation which is daily growing in gravity. The Imperial Japanese nation is vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia in pursuance of the great spirit of Hakkio Ichu underlying the Imperial foundation.

The Navy Minister urges the nation to devote the utmost efforts for developing the everlasting prosperity of the Empire through the current difficult times by consolidating national unity and conserving resources.

Naval Air Arm Will Protect

U.S. Freighters

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The American Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small improved aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Navy Minister, Colonel Frank Knox, at a press conference to-day.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 carried off 3,476 aircraft, of which 1,301 were added during the past year.

He added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 990 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 for the same period last year.

Deliveries To Britain

About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

The training of pilots had been accelerated five-fold within a year.

EMBASSY GUARDS WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TIENTSIN, May 21 (Domei).—The second group of United States Embassy numbering 53 left Tientsin this morning for Chingwangtao where they will join 37 other members of the Embassy Guard who evacuated Peking yesterday.

It is understood that the United States troops will leave for Manila within a few days on the U.S. Army transport Henderson, 7,750 tons. There are now only 100 Embassy guards left in Tientsin and 180 in Peking.

Mr Gauss Leaves For Chungking

Mr Clarence E. Gauss, the new American Ambassador to China, has left for Chungking by plane to assume his post.

He was accompanied by Mr R. P. Buttrick, Counselor of the U.S. Embassy in China, Lt-Col. William Mayer, U.S. Military Attaché in China, and Major J. M. McHugh, U.S. Naval Attaché in China.

DUKE OF AOSTA SURRENDERS

With Five Other Generals

NAIROBI, May 21 (Reuter).—The Duke of Aosta, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia, surrendered yesterday. This is announced in a British G.H.Q. communique, which states:

"The Duke of Aosta, accompanied by five Generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered yesterday following the handing over of all equipment within the Amba Alagi areas.

"The total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amount to between 18,000 and 19,000.

"In the Battle of the Lakes south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on the enemy force, consisting of the remnants of two divisions.

"Yesterday our forward troops, advancing from the south after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian Brigadier and a number of prisoners.

"In the northeast corner of Somali-land, hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Tehen have been captured."

Gallantry Of Indians

SIMLA, May 21 (Reuter).—Many deeds of conspicuous valour performed by Indian troops during the last phase of operations leading to the capitulation of Amba Alagi were described in a cable received from an Indian Army official eye-witness.

After one of our companies had captured a position, it was found impossible to hold it unless an enemy machine-gun, firing almost at point-blank range, was silenced. A 200-yard approach to the gun lay along a narrow ridge.

The Company Commander called for two volunteers, whereupon a naik and a sepoy of the Bangash tribe from the Kohat district immediately stepped forward. They took the machine-gun nest and held it for two hours until they were killed.

Charge Under Fire

During a charge carried out under heavy fire against a strong enemy position, a sepoy from the Ferozepur district was separated from the rest of the section by a thick mist. Later he was found lying dead beside four Italians he had killed with his bayonet, which was still sticking in the body of a fifth.

A naik saved several lives, both of our own troops and Italian prisoners, when the pin of a hand grenade was accidentally loosened. He seized the grenade, scrambled five yards over some rocks, and hurled it into a ravine where it exploded harmlessly.

ZAMZAM SURVIVORS

May Leave France

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—The State Department has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit the American survivors of the Zamzam to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy.

The American Consul, Mr. Waterman, said that he is visiting immediately "the place where the Americans are held" and will report fully later.

To Be Sent Home

VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—Mr. Waterman, the United States Consul at Bordeaux, left for St. Jean.

It is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

It is believed that the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, from where they will be taken to the United States.

British Medical Aid To China

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that although the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China had done valuable work both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government were at present considering increasing medical assistance to China.

DETROIT, May 21 (Reuter).—The Hudson motor-car strike has been settled. Wages have been increased by ten cents an hour.

Segregation Of Paris

U. S. Asked To Remove Diplomatic Corps

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuter).—Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department.

Berlin indicated that the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood that the German Government are giving the same notice to other governments.

The notice does not apply to Vichy.

No Change At Tobruk

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—There is no change in the situation at Tobruk, according to a communique and in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols have again vigorously harassed the enemy.

In Cirenaica and in the Western Desert, British aircraft continued offensive patrols. At Mekkili, one Junkers troop-carrier was shot down and destroyed, and a Messerschmitt fighter was shot down just after it had taken off.

In the Gazala and Tobruk areas, enemy motor transport was successfully machine-gunned.

South China Fighting

SHIUKWAN, May 22 (Central News).—Chinese troops are reported to be pounding at Wanchow and Poko, important East River towns, in a counter-offensive.

The recent offensive in the East River area by about 20,000 Japanese troops advancing from Tsengshing, Tungkuin, Shumchun and Minsun is said to have as its objective the mopping up of the Chinese field forces. After drawing the Japanese to the hilly regions to the east of Wanchow, the Chinese troops launched counter-attacks.

Up till May 19 the Chinese had successfully recaptured Ontunhu, Wanchow, Shumchun, Shelmak, Heungshui and other towns, inflicting some 3,000 Japanese casualties and began to close in on Wanchow and Poko.

Two Japanese warships off Hopao Island sailed to the Kwanghoi coast in southern Kwangtung on May 17 and shelled the shore.

Lucas Leaving Hongkong Back To United States

After about two weeks' visit in Chungking, Mr. Henry Lucas, publisher of "Time," and Mrs. Lucas have returned to Hongkong by plane. They boarded a J.C.J.L. liner this morning for Manila where they will wait for a Clipper to return to the United States.

Mr. Lucas told the "Central News" that he was favourably impressed by his visit in China's wartime capital.

Conscription For North Ireland

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Northern Ireland Cabinet discussed the application of conscription for an hour and three quarters to-day.

It is understood that the Premier, Mr. J. M. Andrews, has been in touch with London and that the government comments unanimously favour the scheme.

Police Reservist Goes To Prison

A Police Reservist, Robert Phillips, alias William Boyd, 18, of No. 365 Hennessy Road, first floor, Wanchai, was sentenced to six months hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at Central Magistracy this morning for obtaining \$4 by false pretences from an unlicensed hawk named Wong San at Leighton Hill Road, Wanchai, on May 20.

Det. Sub. Inspector Fowle said that Defendant pretended that he could obtain a newspaper seller's licence for Wong and took him to see Mr. Stephens of the Sanitary Department, having asked complainant for \$4 for the licence fee. The complainant was refused and was subsequently arrested as a result of a report made by Wong.

Fire Fighter Services In Britain

LONDON, May 21 (British Wire-less).—All part-time auxiliary firemen, who had reached the age of 25 at the date of their registration and whose calling-up for military service was deferred until June 30, are to be compulsorily enrolled for whole-time duty in the A.F.S. at once.

Several thousand men will thus be added to the full-time strength of the Fire Service.

Priority will be given to those districts in which there is specially urgent need for full-time men, but as far as possible, the men enrolled will be posted to fill vacancies in the A.F.S. establishment in their own areas.

Evacuation Of Syria

British Consul Leaves HAIFA, May 21 (Reuter).—Americans and British continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching here from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

When more German planes were reported to have arrived at the Palmyra and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes with British and Free French crews bombed the German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.

British Consul Leaves

PARIS, May 21 (Reuter).—The British Consul-General at Beirut has left for Palestine. British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States Consul, says the German-controlled Paris radio.

For India Or South Africa

DAMASCUS, May 21 (Reuter).—Conforming to the instructions of the French authorities, the British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.

The staff of the consulate at Damascus left the capital last Saturday.

British leaving the country have been advised to go to either India or South Africa.

The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.

Enter Palestine

HAIFA, May 21 (Reuter).—Over 100 British and American residents in Lebanon, including the teaching staff and many students of the American University at Beirut, crossed the frontier into Palestine to-day.

More are expected to follow them.

Gifts Of Food For Britain

Restrictions Announced

LONDON, May 21 (British Wire-less).—Restriction of gifts sent to Britain is announced by the Board of Trade.

Bona fide unsolicited gifts may be received from abroad by parcel post addressed to individuals. No parcel may exceed 5 lbs gross weight or contain more than 2 lbs of any one foodstuff.

No permit or licence is required in such cases and all parcels must be clearly marked as gifts. A gift cannot be regarded as unsolicited where it has been received as the result of some prior communication sent by the recipient to the donor. Moreover, the receipt of gifts at frequent intervals cannot be permitted.

From Abroad

Where well-wishers abroad desire to send larger quantities of goods (which must not include rationed foods) they must first arrange for some responsible organisation in Britain formed for charitable or similar purposes to be the recipient of such gifts.

Application for licence must then be made by the organisation which will be required to give an undertaking that the goods will be consumed within that organisation.

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Det. Sub. Inspector Fowle said that Defendant pretended that he could obtain a newspaper seller's licence for Wong and took him to see Mr. Stephens of the Sanitary Department, having asked complainant for \$4 for the licence fee. The complainant was refused and was subsequently arrested as a result of a report made by Wong.

Defendant had a previous conviction.

Hongkong Benevolent Society

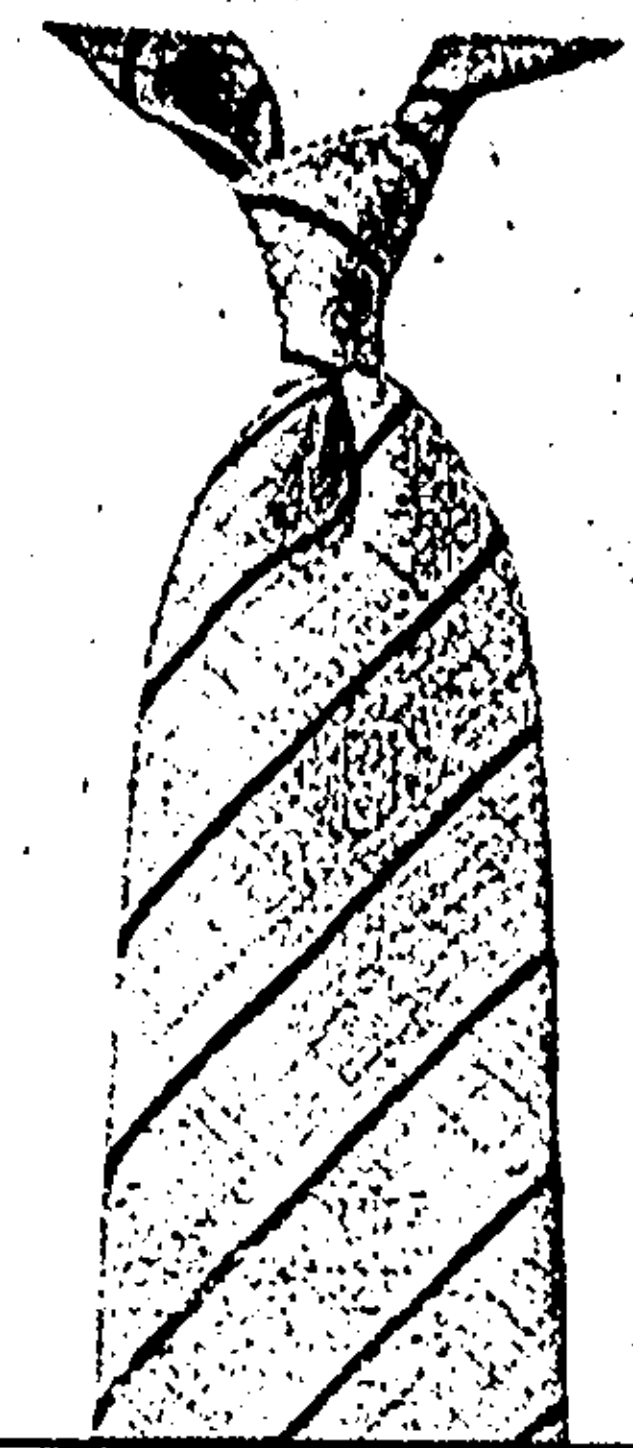
Room — 11, Ice House Street

The Society's Room will be open on

MONDAYS & THURSDAYS

from 10 A.M. to noon

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—After question time, the House of Commons today spent the day in a secret session, presumably debating war supplies.

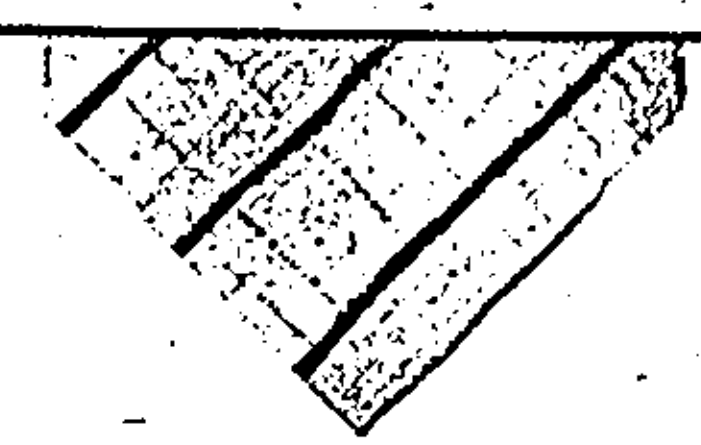


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"DON'T BE A SNUFF" (NON-MEMBER)

FOR ENROLMENT FORMS APPLY TO

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Acetylene Co., Ltd.

Kowloon

and the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST

"Receiver of Windfalls"

c/o Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corporation,

Kowloon

Hongkong Benevolent Society

Room — 11, Ice House Street

The Society's Room will be open on

MONDAYS & THURSDAYS

from 10 A.M. to noon

"WICK'S" BOWLS NOTES

Fortunate Conditions For League Opening

K.B.G.C. "A" Defeat Not So Surprising: I.R.C. Strong on Home Green

Prison Officers' Great Win

LAWN BOWLERS have been fortunate in that the present spell of fine weather has given them fast greens which, although providing a sterner test of skill than heavy greens, are far more enjoyable for play.

Last summer, we had a great deal of rain at the beginning of the season, and it was not until the League programme was well-advanced that conditions improved. This time we have got off to a flying start.

Much surprise seems to have been caused by the victory of the Indians over Kowloon B.G.C. "A" in the First Division last week. Perhaps the surprise would not have been so great had one remembered that the Indians have always done well on their own green at Soekunpo.

An average team away, the Indians are formidable at Soekunpo. This is a fact recognised by every team in the First Division. A few years ago, the Indians won every match at home except that against Reereio "A," the champions, but lost every away game!

In Saturday's match, victory for the Indians was almost assured by tea time, when they led by 18 shots. M. R. Abbas was 13 shots ahead of A. J. Hall. A. K. Minu was seven ahead of G. H. Sheriff and A. R. Dallah was two down to Adam Holland.

The feature of after-ten play was the brilliant recovery of Hall, who fought back to such good purpose that he was only two shots in arrears at the end of the game. His rink showed considerable improvement, and he himself played a few lovely shots, on one occasion drawing in dead to the kitty when there were five against him.

But for the lapse of Dallah's rink in the last three ends, the Indians might have made a clean sweep. Leading 18-13 at the end of the 18th, Dallah conceded a four, two and one to be nosed out by two shots by Holland, who thus retained his unbeaten record.

RECREIO "A" and Craigengower C.C. won their matches, as expected, and Reereio "B" kept pace with them by scoring a fine win against

Civil Service C.C. at Happy Valley by four points to one.

It was a splendid achievement and puts Reereio "B" only one point behind Reereio "A" and one ahead of Craigengower C.C.

While I do not think that Reereio "B" are up to the standard of these two teams by any means, they have done extremely well to date and their victories should be a source of encouragement to the Club, which has put in four teams in the League—the only Club to do so.

Craigengower's victory over Kowloon C.C. was clear-cut, every rink winning comfortably. U. M. Omar's rink had 21 shots to spare at the end of the match against E. C. Fletcher's four, but I am told that the margin would have been wider but for Fletcher's good form. Time and again, he went down to roll with three or four against him, and in the circumstances he did very well to score 12 shots!

THE Police team made the headlines last summer when they defeated Reereio "A" at King's Park. But that was towards the end of the season when the champions had built up a substantial lead.

It was rather too much to expect Reereio "A" to be caught napping so early, though one Police rink (skipped by J. Shepherd) succeeded in humbling C. G. Silva's four.

KOWLOON B.G.C. "B" scored their first success at Hung-hong where they defeated Kowloon Dockers by four points to one despite the fact that R. Morrison's rink trounced J. McKelvie's four by 23-7. On the other hand, Bob Duncan beat A. J. Hall's rink by 14 shots against T. Coleman, the Bowling Green victory was a comfortable one.

IN the Second Division, the Prison Officers' Club, who have made themselves at home right away in better company, scored their best win to date when they visited Club de Reereio and won by four points to one.

To beat Reereio at King's Park is no mean achievement, and if proof were required of the P.O.C.'s capabilities, this win supplied it. One rink, A. J. Hall's, were badly beaten—11-31 but the other two more than made up this deficit.

KOWLOON TONG, however, have got their noses in front in this division, their 5-0 victory over Hongkong C.C. giving them a one-point advantage over the P.O.C. W. J. Howard's 18-shot win over G. E. Costello was the best, but A. J. Kew and J. L. Stephens were not far behind with 15 and 13 respectively.

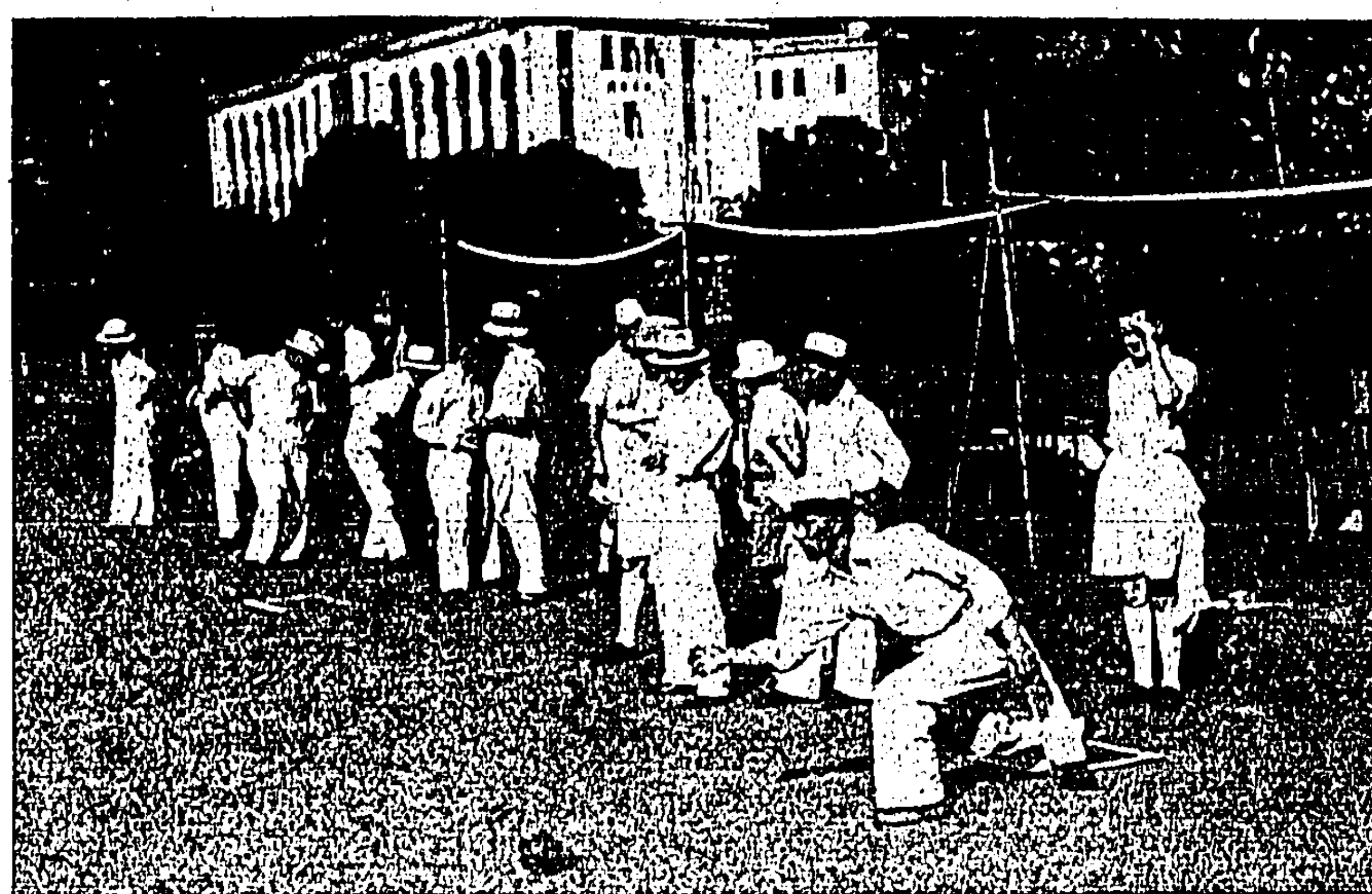
TAIKOO R.C., who were beaten by Kowloon F.C. the previous week, lost again on Saturday—this time to Craigengower. J. C. Chalmers was the only Taikoo player to win. What's the matter with Taikoo these days?

THE feature of the Third Division matches last week was the smashing victory of Police R.C. over Hongkong Electric. J. C. Aitken beat J. K. Sloan by 36-6 and J. MacDonald beat A. F. Paul by 34-6. The third Police skip, F. Channing, rather spoiled the Police record by losing to L. de Rome 10-21.

THE INDIANS excelled themselves with their fine win over Craigengower C.C. at Happy Valley. Generally expected to lose, they not only won but won comfortably. They lead this division with 1½ point advantage over Kowloon F.C. and are the only team in this division to have an unbeaten record on aggregate.

C.B.C. Gala To Be Held On Saturday

The Chinese Bathing Club will hold their first swimming gala of the season on Saturday at North Point, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The programme includes two open events—a 200 metres relay for men, and 100 metres free-style for women. Other events will be: 50 metres free-style handicap for children, 50 metres free-style handicap for women, 100 metres free-style handicap for men, 100 metres breast-stroke for women and 50 metres free-style for men.



A. M. Rumjahn (Indian R.C.) delivering a wood for M. R. Abbas's rink against A. J. Hall's rink (Kowloon B.G.C. "A") in their First Division League match last Saturday.—Ming Yuen.

America's Outstanding Four Selected For Golf's Hall Of Fame

CHICAGO, April (AP).—Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Francis Ouimet are the first members of golf's newly-established Hall of Fame.

Creation of the Hall of Fame was announced by Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, which will sponsor the building, which will house the Hall of Fame at Augusta, Ga. The idea follows closely the pattern of the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

The P. G. A. Hall of Fame Committee, composed of grandstand Rice, O. B. Keeler, Atlantic Journal, Kate Peirce, New York Herald Tribune, and A. Linde Fowler, Boston Transcript, selected Jones, Hagen, Sarazen, and Ouimet as the first members. Hereafter, sports writers of the Nation will have complete and final jurisdiction of the persons selected, two each year.

Reasons For

All four, of course, are natural selections for the honour.

Lawn Bowls League Rinks For Saturday

The following rinks have been chosen to represent the Kowloon Bowling Green Club in League bowls matches on Saturday:

1st Div. v. C.C.C. (Home).—W. L. Walker, W. McNeill, S. Randle and A. M. Holland; R. P. Phillips, H. White, L. Lockhart and A. J. Hall; L. Sykes, A. Hyde-Lay, M. E. Drew and J. McKelvie. 2nd Div. v. I.R.C. (Home).—W. C. Hodder, V. C. Dixon, E. Lovett and R. Duncan; P. A. Ferguson, J. C. G. W. W. Vaterson and J. G. Meyer; E. Seard, G. W. Deacon, G. Sheriff and L. Guy. 3rd Div. v. L.C.C. (Away).—H. Morton, Sir A. MacGregor, E. Scoble and H. Nishi; J. S. Dinnen, C. E. Langley, G. Wallis and E. Atkins; R. Bicknell, G. Bicknell, J. Jordan and R. C. Hamilton.

K.C.C. Teams

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be represented by the following: 1st Div. (Home).—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury; A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Bass and U. M. Omar. 2nd Div. (Home).—W. K. Way, J. S. Lindell and C. S. Rossett. 3rd Div. (Home).—L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmerman and T. Lock. 4th Div. (Home).—L. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Mackenzie. 5th Div. (Home).—J. O. Forman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall. 6th Div. (Home).—W. E. Deacon, J. E. B. Auld, D. W. Lam and Dr. N. P. Karanjia; M. R. M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. C. Chalmers. 7th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 8th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 9th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 10th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario.

Craigengower Teams

Craigengower will be represented by the following: 1st Div. (Home).—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury; A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Bass and U. M. Omar. 2nd Div. (Home).—W. K. Way, J. S. Lindell and C. S. Rossett. 3rd Div. (Home).—L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmerman and T. Lock. 4th Div. (Home).—L. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Mackenzie. 5th Div. (Home).—J. O. Forman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall. 6th Div. (Home).—W. E. Deacon, J. E. B. Auld, D. W. Lam and Dr. N. P. Karanjia; M. R. M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. C. Chalmers. 7th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 8th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 9th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 10th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario.

Taikoo R.C.

The following will represent Taikoo against the Kowloon C.C. 1st Div. (Home).—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury; A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Bass and U. M. Omar. 2nd Div. (Home).—W. K. Way, J. S. Lindell and C. S. Rossett. 3rd Div. (Home).—L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmerman and T. Lock. 4th Div. (Home).—L. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Mackenzie. 5th Div. (Home).—J. O. Forman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall. 6th Div. (Home).—W. E. Deacon, J. E. B. Auld, D. W. Lam and Dr. N. P. Karanjia; M. R. M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. C. Chalmers. 7th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 8th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 9th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario. 10th Div. (Home).—R. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario.

Alterations To Water-polo Schedule

There have been several alterations to the Y.M.C.A. Water-polo Tournament fixtures for this week-end and next week. These are: Navy "A" v. 965th Bty R.A., scheduled for to-day will now be played on Saturday, May 24 at 11 a.m.

5th A.A. Bty. R.A. v. Navy "B" on Sunday will be played on Monday, May 26 at 3 p.m. Navy "B" v. 965th Bty R.A. for Thursday, May 29, will now be played on Friday, May 30, at 4 p.m.

To-day's Fixtures

To-day's fixtures will be: 8th Coastal Regt R.A. v. Combined Small Units (Army pool), 6.45 p.m. Royal Scots v. Middlesex "B" ("Y" pool), 7 p.m.

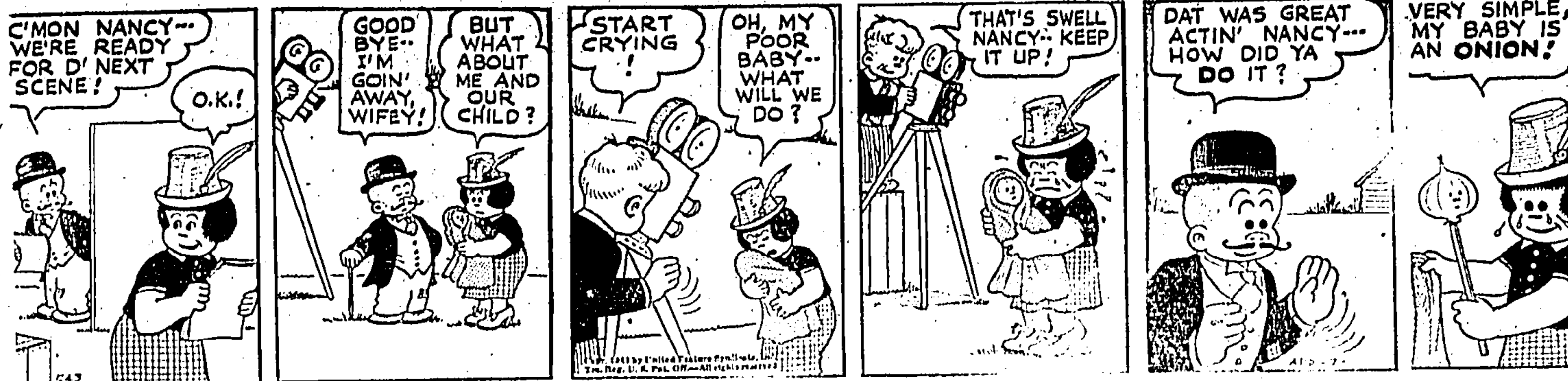
opens, one British open and three P. G. A. openings. Ouimet won two amateur titles and the U. S. open once—in 1913 when he outlasted Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in a sensational play-off.

SKIPS TABLES

First Division											
P.	W.	T.	L.	F.	A.	Up	Dn	Pts.			
U. M. Omar (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
A. M. Holland (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
R. F. Luz (Rec. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
M. R. Abbas (I.R.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. Shepherd (P.O.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
C. S. Rossett (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
H. S. Bradbury (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
B. Duncan (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. J. Basto (Rec. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
F. X. Silva (Rec. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. J. Hall (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
C. G. Silva (Rec. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
C. Strange (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
A. K. Minu (I.R.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
B. Morrison (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
L. Guy (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
A. R. Dallah (I.R.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
M. N. Takuen (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. F. McGowan (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
B. Basto (Rec. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
A. Madar (K.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. McKelvie (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. Kempson (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
W. Muir (P.O.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
J. Fraser (K.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
G. S. Sheriff (K.B.G.C. "A")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
E. G. Post (P.O.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
M. N. Takuen (C.C.C.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
T. Coleman (K.B.G.C. "B")	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Second Division											
	P.	W.	T.	L.	F.	A.	Up	Dn	Pts.		
A. J. Kew (K. Tong)	3	3	0	0	0	0	38	42	0	0	0
J. L. Stephens (K. Tong)	3	1	0	0	0	0	78	54	24	0	0
W. V. Field (K.C.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	78	54	24	0	0
G. Cowland (P.O.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
H. W. Randall (C.C.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
P. Youngshand (K.C.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	68	40	37	0	4
T. L. Lock (C.C.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	68	40	37	0	4
S. Meadows (K.C.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	62	51	11	0	4
W. J. Bagley (P.O.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	71	69	2	0	4
A. Jillett (P.O.C.)	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
W. J. Howard (K. Tong)	3	3	0	0	0	0	67	50	11	0	3
N. MacFarlane (K.C.C.)	3	1	1	1	1	1	67	50	11	0	3
M. J. Medina (C.C.C.)	3	1	1	1	1	1	65	62	0	0	3
H. Steven (K.C.C.)	3	1	1	1	1	1	65	62	0	0	3
O. P. Remedios (Recreio)	3	1	1	1	1	1	63	66	0	13	3
W. Melrose (T.D.R.C.)	3	1	1	1	1	1	48	33	12	0	2
P. Remedios (Recreio)	3	1	1	1	1	1	48	33	12	0	2
G. Hill (H.K.F.C.)	2	1	0	2	1	3	33	36	0	3	2
J. C. Chalmers (T.D.R.C.)	2	1	0	1	1	3	34	40	0	3	2
W. Brown (K.C.C.)	2	1	0	1	1	3	34	40	0	3	2
T. W. Carr (K.C.C.)	2	1	0	2	2	47	60	0	13	2	2
J. R. Soares (Recreio)	2	1	0	2	2	67	80	0	13	2	2
A. Tomblank (K.C.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	19	0
H. V. Pearce (H.K.F.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	39	58	0	19	0
A. Tomblank (K.C.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	27	48	0	21	0
F. Goodwin (H.K.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	21	0
G. E. Costello (H.K.C.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	33	34	0	21	0
W. Melrose (T.D.R.C.)	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	21	0

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

WE STRENGTHEN
HOLD ON IRAQ

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—The British position at Fallujah in Iraq has been consolidated, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique.

An enemy attack was intercepted by patrolling fighters and driven off.

Raschid aerodrome was heavily bombed at dawn yesterday. Considerable damage was done to the hangars and other buildings.

German aircraft which raided Habbaniyah during the afternoon did some slight damage. British fighters intercepted them and it is believed that at least two enemy machines were severely damaged.

In Syria

In Syria, two Junkers troop-carrying planes on the ground at Palmyra were bombed and damaged.

At Damascus, a few German aircraft were attacked, but the results could not be observed.

Rounding Up Rebels

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—A British G.I.C. communique to-day states: "Following the capture of Fallujah, Iraq, operations are continuing in the area to round up rebel detachments. A number of prisoners have been taken."

"Habbaniyah and Basra remain quiet."

Raschid Ali Claim

VICHY, May 21 (Reuter).—A claim that his planes bombed Habbaniyah yesterday evening causing "great damage and starting fires" is made in a Raschid Ali communique to-day, and is quoted by a Vichy news agency.

The communique also claims that three British planes were shot down and others were damaged.

Darlan
Hissed By
Frenchmen

Hostile Demonstration

LONDON, May 21 (Reuter).—The Free French newspaper, "La France," has published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:

Admiral Darlan visited Beauvais in Northern France on April 24. It was the first time since the collapse that the inhabitants had seen any French uniform different from that now worn by prisoners working in those parts. There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Admiral Darlan had a meal of sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the Commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Admiral Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe and when he saw the crowd, he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesmen visiting a provincial town.

Demonstration

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Admiral Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted: "Frenchmen! Behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply: "Yes, by whose fault? Who signed the Armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Admiral Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant, and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration.

Ex-Night Soil
Coolies Still
Demonstrating

A further demonstration by unemployed ex-night soil coolies—in this case all women—was started early this morning outside the Post Office in Pedder Street.

About 20 women took part, but in the face of a strong contingent of police which formed a cordon round the building, the demonstrators contented themselves by squatting on the pavement, and made no attempt to break into the building.

Inquiries at the Urban Council office disclosed that the women, at least up to 9.30 had made no effort to present any requests to U.D.C. officials, and it seems that they are indulging purely in a passive sit-down demonstration.

French Merchant Navy
Adopts Nazi Technique

LONDON, May 21, (Reuter).—Following the Nazi example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships. The French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered captains of all French merchant ships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

An order to this effect signed by Rear Admiral Auphan on behalf of Admiral Darlan recently came into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. It states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose persons to punishment."

Reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans.

It has been known for some time that all manifestos for French merchant ships must be submitted to the Commission, and, therefore, all movements of French merchant ships are controlled by the Commission.

Fleet Tonnage

According to a Vichy broadcast last February, the total French merchant navy at the time of the Armistice was estimated at 2½ million tons. It was stated that Britain had detained 100 French ships, totalling 450,000 tons, that General de Gaulle had in his hands ships totalling 42,000 tons and ships of 57,000 tons had been sunk.

At the time of the Armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling a quarter of a million tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore, it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1½ million tons.

No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship.

Turko-Nazi
Frontier

Talk Of Re-opening

ISTANBUL, May 21 (Reuter).—The railway bridges on the Turco-Greek frontier blown up by the Turks for the sake of security when the Germans advanced into Greek territory may soon be reconstructed.

Turkish, German and Bulgarian railway delegates, it is understood, are to confer at a frontier town to consider the matter.

The negotiations also involve Turkey's rail traffic with Bulgaria and Central Europe which has been completely held up since the Germans penetrated Greek Thrace.

Raid On Malta Costs
Us One Fighter

CAIRO, May 21 (Reuter).—An enemy attack was made on Malta and some damage was caused to the aerodrome and civil property. There were no service casualties.

One British fighter, which drove off the enemy, was shot down but the pilot is safe.

Exchange At
A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/27½
Demand London	1/27½
T.T. Shanghai	445
T.T. Singapore	425½
T.T. Japan	102½
T.T. India	82½
T.T. U.S.A.	24½
T.T. Manila	48½
T.T. Batavia	49½
T.T. Bangkok	149½
T.T. Saigon	104½
T.T. France	102½
T.T. Switzerland	102½
T.T. Australia	1/6½
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/31½
4 m/s D/P London	1/35½
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25
4 m/s France	84½
30 d/s India	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.03½

Pilgrimages

SIMLA, May 21 (Reuter).—It is announced that in view of the disturbed conditions in Iran, the Raj is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to holy places to postpone their journeys.

Exploitation Of
Manchukuo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, May 21 (Domei).—The Japanese-Manchukuoan Enterprise Company was formally inaugurated here to-day as a joint corporation of Japanese and Manchukuoan interests for the purpose of engaging in various business enterprises in Japan and Manchukuo.

The new concern is capitalised at Yen 10,000,000, a quarter paid up.



TIME FOR TEA—No matter what happens, Britishers must have their tea. Here, it's 4 o'clock and time for the beverage for these workmen demolishing the Crystal Palace, London.

WAR PRISONERS'
BOOKS STOPPED

German censors have put a complete ban on Penguin books for British prisoners of war. The reasons are not altogether clear, though they seem to have to do with the anti-Hitler tone of some of the books.

Such books would not, of course, be permitted to go to the prisoners in any case; but advertisements of them appear in others of the series which are innocent of political meaning.

Seeing these advertisements, the Germans have apparently decided that it would be safer to stop the whole series. Thousands of the books are held up in Switzerland.

Mr H. W. Ellis, sales manager to the publishers, said in London: "We learned of the ban from the British Red Cross Society. We have a period to send books to prisoners. The books are made up into special parcels, which go first to the British censors. It is a pity this has happened, because many of the books go to our men, but there is nothing we can do about it."

"I understand that prisoners have written to relatives saying that copies of these books have been destroyed by the Germans."

Hillman Urges
All-Out
U.S. Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, May 21 (UP).—Mr Sydney Hillman, head of the Labour Department of the Office of Production Management in a speech here to-night declared that the United States must not wait until New York City and the "whole seaboard" becomes a line of flaming cities before engaging in the maximum armament effort.

He added, "Because we are late, and because Hitler has fortified himself with staggering resources, and on account of the crucial character of the issues, we must have an all-out effort for defence."

A fine of \$500 was imposed on Li Wing-shu, 51, master of a junk, by Mr D. J. N. Anderson at Kowloon Magistracy this morning for attempting to export 2,000 tins of petrol from the Colony without a permit from the Controller of Trade on board his junk at Tai Kok Tsui, on May 21.

Chan Ming, 24, unemployed, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr G. T. Lowry at Central Magistracy this morning for larceny of a suitcase of clothing, valued at \$100, the property of Mr Bamister of No. 14 Queen's Road Central, from a car at Statue Square.

WORKERS
OF BRITAIN

—Figures

LONDON, May 21 (British Wire- less).—The number of men and boys registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain was wholly unemployed at April 21 was 157,239—a decrease of 15,421 as compared with March 17 last and 402,850 as compared with April 15, 1940.

Of the total, 36,915 had been classified by the interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at April 21 were 161,533 wholly unemployed—3,797 unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

As compared with March 17, the number of wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 30,115 and as compared with April 15, 1940, a decrease of 118,300.

Marine Work

LONDON, May 21 (British Wire- less).—Men with previous experience of marine engine building or repairing or heavy engineering work of a similar kind are required to register under the Registration for Unemployment order of 1941, the Ministry of Labour and National Service announces.

The men to register are those aged 20 or over who are capable of work and have worked 12 months or more since January 1, 1939, on marine engine building or repairing.

Nazi Victims:
Old Bones
And Mummy

LONDON, May 21 (British Wire- less).—Irreparable losses were suffered by the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields in London from damage in a recent air raid.

Thousands of museum pieces are gone, including the skeletons of kangaroos brought by Captain Cook from Australia and a comparative osteology collection of 4,000 specimens, acknowledged to be the finest in existence.

The oldest mummy in the world was also destroyed and, by a grim coincidence, the invaluable array of medical war collection containing plaster casts of every type was also demolished.

Demonstrators
In Court

Forty-five women, all former night soil carriers, appeared before Mr H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with disorderly conduct.

Superintendent W. P. Thompson prosecuted and said that he had no evidence to offer against four of the defendants, who were, as a result, discharged.

The remaining 41 pleaded guilty and were remanded until Saturday in order to allow the police to carry out further inquiries. Fourteen were allowed bail in \$100 each and the rest in \$50 each.

Two juveniles were also charged in the juvenile court. One pleaded guilty, the other not guilty, and both were remanded for 24 hours.

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CHATTEY TRIAL OPENS

→ FROM PAGE ONE

position but it was within the jurisdiction of His Lordship in criminal proceedings to order that the trial be heard in camera if it be in the interest of justice. Mr. d'Almada submitted that in interpreting the phrase "in the interest of justice," the widest considerations must be taken into account not only of such matters as justice at the trial proper but justice in its widest sense.

Defending Counsel said that as His Lordship knew, the Accused was a member of a Regiment stationed in Hongkong, and he submitted that His Lordship would have to take into consideration the unnecessary publicity to that Regiment which would result from the trial of the proceedings in the normal way—that is, in open Court.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almada said that justice did not require such adverse publicity more particularly at a time like this, he would submit. Although His Lordship may know that an application had been made before the Learned Magistrate at the preliminary proceedings and had been turned down, the same arguments against that application to-day would not apply for this reason. The Magistrate might have thought, although he did not say so, that publicity at that time was desirable because further evidence might be available from either one side or the other.

Mr. d'Almada said that the proceedings had been sufficiently ventilated in the Press and no similar or better purpose could be served by a similar publicity of this again.

Application Refused

In refusing the application, His Lordship said that he had considered carefully the arguments which Mr. d'Almada had advanced to the Learned Magistrate who committed the case to trial and he would like to say that he had considered it with the most sympathy.

His Lordship said that he had searched for Authorities but he could find no Authority in support of Mr. d'Almada's application. He had found many Authorities which were directly against Mr. d'Almada's application and therefore, His Lordship was afraid, he very reluctantly must refuse the application.

Crown Case

Opening the case, Mr. Williams referred the Jury to the two charges against the Accused and one of which alleged that he had committed an unnatural offence on a 14-year-old Chinese boy in King's Park on April 22.

Mr. Williams said that the facts of the case would show that the Accused called this small boy into a taxi and took off his trousers and the Accused's own trousers and coat.

As the Jury had heard, continued Mr. Williams, the Accused was an Officer in a Regiment stationed in Hongkong. The boy, Yeung Kam-lai, gave his age as 14 years, Chinese reckoning and his age may become material and the Jury would hear evidence of that. The boy had been X-rayed and he was found to be not 14 years old.

Newspaper Hawker

The boy's father was dead and his mother lived in the country and the boy himself lived on the streets and made his living by hawking newspapers. His beat was near the Jordan Road ferry. He would tell the Court that on April 22 he was outside an hotel where there was a taxi stand attempting to make some money by opening doors of taxis and calling for them.

About that time he saw the Accused come along in a ricksha and when it was passing near the stand the boy said "Hello, taxi. Hello taxi?" The Accused replied "Yes" and got down from the ricksha and paid off the coolie. At the same time the boy opened the door of the taxi and also said something to the coolie. The coolie told the boy something and the boy got into the taxi also.

Mr. Williams said that the driver of the taxi knew the Accused by sight and he proceeded to drive the Accused to the Shamshuipo Barracks. The boy would tell the Court that he was sitting directly behind the taxi driver and the accused was on the left. After the driver had proceeded and was coming near to the Alhambra Theatre the Accused told him to turn down Gascoigne Road and turn into a Road off King's Park, and this was the Road which led up to the A.R.P. Club.

As the taxi was going on its way, the small boy would say, that the Accused took off his clothes and he would say that he could not resist and escape because he was in the taxi and the Accused held his arm. The Accused also took off his own trousers and coat and put them on the spare seat.

Mr. Williams said that when the taxi arrived at King's Park the Accused told the driver to stop. They sat in the taxi.

At this point Mr. Williams told the Court what the boy would say in evidence.

The Accused subsequently asked the driver to turn on the light and as he did so the driver at the same time glanced back. Accused said something about "O.K. O.K." but the driver did not know whether he or the small boy was being addressed. The driver said that he did not see the boy and stood in front of it. He would say that he saw everything that was going on in the taxi, said Mr. Williams.

After referring to alleged incidents in the case, Mr. Williams said that the Accused also lifted or took the boy outside the taxi to a grass bank, put the boy down on the bank and laid down beside the boy. The boy struggled and the taxi driver would say that he saw the boy struggle throughout.

Mr. Williams said that the Accused's trousers and coat had been brushed to the ground. The boy struggled and ran, and he picked up the clothes and ran down the bank into a nullah and hid there.

Slapped Taxi Driver

The Accused then got back into the taxi and directed the driver to

and the boy. The driver hesitated and said that it was not his business to find the boy and the Accused apparently got angry and slapped him on the back of the head.

The taxi moved off and when it got into Nathan Road the driver stopped it and blew his Police whistle. He was then near his Company's offices.

The Accused then asked to be driven to the Shamshuipo Barracks and said that he would sign a chit for it but was told that this would not do. It happened that Sergeant Alexander was on duty in the vicinity at this time and on seeing a crowd around the taxi he went there and looking into the vehicle he saw the Accused inside and the Accused said "These people don't seem to trust me."

Carrying on, Mr. Williams said that the Sergeant knew the Accused by sight and he assured the taxi driver. The Sergeant left but on seeing the taxi still there he returned to it and after a general conversation he looked into the taxi and noticed that the Accused was sitting without any trousers or coat, and he asked what the matter was and the Accused replied "Some boys in King's Park had stolen my clothes." When asked about the value the Accused replied that it was only a few dollars. Asked if he wished to make a report, Accused replied "No." The Sergeant spoke to the taxi driver and another driver drove the Accused back to Shamshuipo and there a chit was signed.

Sergeant Alexander continued his duties and subsequently returned to the Yau-mat Police Station.

The little boy, continued Mr. Williams, would say that he wore the trousers and coat as best he could and went back to the Jordan Road wharf and put the coat in a basket.

Boy Examined

A Chinese constable eventually took the boy to the Yau-mat Police Station. Sergeant Alexander was there at that time and the boy was asked about the clothes and in consequence of his statements the boy was taken by Sergeants Alexander and Pope to Dr. Gosano for examination. After this the two Sergeants made further enquiries and examined the taxi.

Medical Evidence

Dr. F. J. Farr, Government Radiologist, said he examined certain negatives of photographs on April 23 to ascertain the boy's age. He came to the conclusion that the boy was between the age of 13 and 14. X-rays examination of the bones for age was fairly accurate, and was very definitely accurate in younger people. In older people it was impossible.

Dr. E. L. Gosano, Kowloon Hospital, gave evidence of having examined a small boy at 6.10 a.m. on April 22. Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness agreed that in certain stages of intoxication, a man may not know what he is doing.

Mr. d'Almada: A man may be intoxicated to such a degree that he is reckless as to the consequences of his action? Witness—Yes.

The same condition may be induced by hypnosis?—Yes.

And his actions are purely automatic at the command of the hypnotist?—Yes.

Effects of Drugs

There is a third possible case of this "blackness" shall I call it? Drugs may induce that. A man may be a victim and in these circumstances, may do something without knowing what he is about?—Yes.

Quite frequently when a man has a fall he suffers from concussion without realising it. The immediate effect of the fall may be to daze him, a bit, after which he thinks more about it. There may be after-effects from that blow. Would you say that a man having so suffered concussion is likely to be more easily affected by either alcohol or drugs? The effect of the concussion would have to manifest itself in some way or other before I could agree with you.

We have been talking generally about drugs without mentioning any one. Would your answers be the same if the drug was opium?—Opium depresses more than exalts.

Opium After Alcohol

Opium taken after a fair quantity of alcohol would produce this state in a man without him knowing anything about it. Do you say that that is possible?—It is possible with or without opium.

The effect of opium on various individuals varies?—Yes. Would you go further and say that the possibility is greater if the person concerned had previously suffered concussion within 40 days?—It is possible. The concussion may contribute to the effect of it.

Answered As Layman

Re-examined by Mr. Williams, Dr. Gosano said he had answered the questions on hypnosis as an ordinary layman and not as a doctor.

Mr. Williams: You have been questioned about certain conditions of drunkenness such as to commit say, rape without knowing it. Would you expect the person to show signs of drunkenness say about an hour after?—Yes.

And half an hour later would you expect the person to give any rational statement on the matter?—Definitely no.

Dr. A. E. Alvarez, Assistant Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence of analyses undertaken.

Yang Xing-kit, who gave his age as 14 in Chinese, corroborated the opening as given by Crown Counsel.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, Yeung said he had been in the Colony for about two years, and until this incident, had been looking after himself for the last two months by selling newspapers and working as a shoe-black. He had never ridden with other people in taxis, and had never had his clothing taken off before.

He had struggled with Accused in the taxi, and had tried to shake off Accused, but Accused succeeded in taking his clothes off. He had protested, but did not call out to the driver.

Yeung was questioned a number of times by Mr. d'Almada as to why he did not call out to the driver or try to attract his attention, but only repeated that he did not do so. The case is proceeding.

H.K. Trade Controller Replies

→ FROM PAGE ONE

attempt to control trade so that, while honest British trade may be facilitated, trade to enemies wherever they may be living may be strangled. It is for this reason that licences must undergo strict scrutiny.

"He says, there is certainly something wrong in the department for withholding or refusing licences without giving any reason. If this is so, he is in possession of more information than the Secretary of State who had ordered this."

"In the same paragraph, he refers to the fact that unreasonable hitches and questions are raised owing to personal whims. I would be glad if he could produce evidence of this to me, in which case I will take drastic action. If he cannot produce this, I would suggest that he owes an apology."

"As regards the later part of his letter, the fact that I have taken due notice of his complaint is shown by this interview I have given. As to the reasons for secrecy, if he will only be good enough to come and see me, I would be very glad to go into the matter with him so far as can be done."

"No one seems to remember that to handle two to three thousand licences a day is a very big task when all require careful scrutiny."

"For the convenience of the public we endeavour, when we take in licences at our receiving office and give a slip in return, to put them through, if presented in the morning, by late afternoon, and if presented in the afternoon, by the next morning."

"Unfortunately, this seems to have been taken as a guarantee instead of as an announcement of what it is hoped to do."

"Any question over permits must inevitably lead to delay and how long that may be it is impossible to say."

"There is one point on which the public can help. In the issuing office, everybody tries to recover permits at 9.30 or 2.30. Result is that there is an enormous congestion for about an hour or so, and after that, as often as not, the office is empty and permits are left waiting."

Another Fortright Statement By Pepper

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Isolationist, answering Senator Pepper's statements, asserted that the latter was endeavouring to "make a farce of representative Government. He proposes complete abdication of Congress," a system exceeding the Nazi system.

He asserted that Senator Pepper had become the "Administration's mouthpiece for foreign policy," and enunciated trial balloons. He denounced Senator Pepper's earlier suggestion that Congress should empower the President to suspend all rules regulating the States during the national emergency.

C.N.A.C. PLANE LATEST

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, May 21 (UP).—Mr. Hugh Woods, pilot of the C.N.A.C. Douglas plane which was attacked yesterday, revealed to the "United Press" that the Japanese did not machine-gun the plane, but that it was damaged by bombs.

Mr. Woods declared: "When I landed at Suifu I was told that Japanese pursuit planes were very close, hence there was no time to take off and the passengers and crew left by plane which was easily sheltered by the time the Japanese were overhead. Bombers dropped a number of bombs, one of which damaged the right wing; however it did not damage the motors and there were no casualties."

Italo Balbo Was Shot Down

A photograph of a document purporting to show that Marshal Balbo, the former head of the Italian Air Force, met his death in Libya when Italian artillery and 27 anti-aircraft guns fired on his plane in error is published in the "Giornale d'Oriente," an anti-Fascist newspaper published in Egypt.

The document, states the newspaper, was seized among the papers of the Italian headquarters staff in Cyrenaica. In it an Italian soldier declares he was a witness of the death of Marshal Balbo, who was shot down by the Italian guns.

LATE NEWS

Coolies Marching Towards City

Another demonstration was staged by ex-night soil carriers this afternoon.

Police reported that about 300 of them had gathered at Rutter Street in the upper levels and at about 3 o'clock started marching towards the city, possibly heading for the Urban District Council offices.

Special squads of police were despatched to maintain order.

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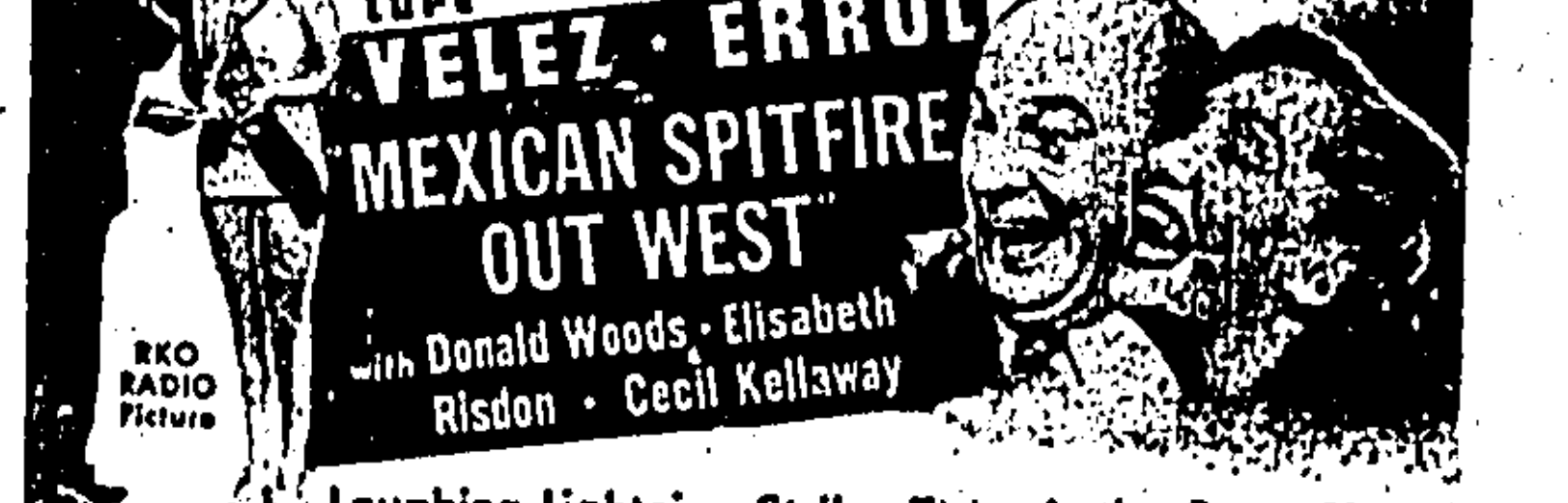
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BALALAIKA

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More U.S. Help For China Urged

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, May 21 (UP).—The

editor of the "Ku Kung Pao" wrote a

letter to "United Press" to-day fully

endorsing a letter which the Chinese

daily published and emphasized that

"up to the present American aid to

China has not yet been sufficient to

help the Chinese begin a general at-

tack while, on the other hand, the

publicity given such aid has stimu-

lated the Japanese to make further

desperate campaigns aiming at the

immediate downfall of the legitimate

Government of this country. In the

most economic way America will

help China and in the meantime

China will help herself. Give China

arms and money sufficient for four

weeks and then we can defeat the

Japanese."

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